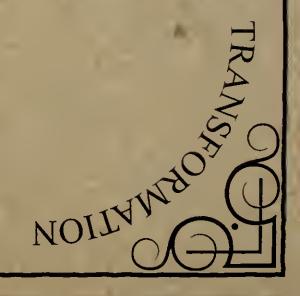


THE BIRTH OF





United States Army Basic Combat Training Museum Fort Jackson, South Carolina 29207



Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2016 with funding from University of Florida, George A. Smathers Libraries

https://archive.org/details/birthofcampjacks00fort

THE BIRTH OF CAMP JACKSON

A COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS, MAPS, AND PAPERS DOCUMENTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAMP JACKSON NEAR COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA. INCLUDING A DISCUSSION OF THE NEED FOR TRAINING CAMPS AND SOLDIERS IN WORLD WAR I, THE OFFER PRESENTED BY THE CITY OF COLUMBIA TO THE ARMY TO HELP FILL THAT NEED, THE CONSTRUCTION OF CAMP JACKSON AND THE STRUCTURES BUILT THERE, THE UNITS AND PEOPLE WHO POPULATED THE CAMP, AND THE TRAINING THAT CONVERTED AVERAGE AMERICAN CITIZENS INTO THE WORLD'S GREATEST SOLDIERS.

COMPILED BY

U.S. ARMY BASIC COMBAT TRAINING MUSEUM FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA 2016 Thank you to Fort Jockson for sponsoring this book and for your support of the Basic Combot Troining Museum. Hopefully, your commitment to honoring the legocy of Fort Jockson is occurately represented in the pages of this book.

This book was made passible by the staff and volunteers of the Fort Jackson Museum and of the U.S. Army Bosic Combot Training Museum. Over the post 45 years, the Fort Jackson Museum has collected and preserved maps, photographs, and documents concerning the establishment of Fart Jackson. Without the efforts of dedicated personnel with a true appreciation of history, these documents would have been lost forever, and this book would have been ten pounds lighter.

U.S. Army Basic Combat Training Museum 2016

CONTENTS

1	The Need	1
	A background of the war in Europe, why the United States entered the war in 1917, and how the United States answered the need for trained Soldiers	
2	The Offer	14
	An account of how Columbia solicited the Army to build a military cantonment in the middle of South Carolina	
3	The Construction	31
	A history of how a cantonment for 44,000 Soldiers was built in less than six months	
4	The Buildings	59
	A description of the buildings and infrastructure constructed at Camp Jackson to train an Army	
5	The Units	. 99
	A record of the units who passed through Camp Jackson from June 1917 to October 1919	
6	The People	196
	A listing of the significant people who populated Camp Jackson during the Great War	
7	The Training	222
	A brief sketch of the training that was necessary to mold average American citizens into the world's greatest infantry and field artillery Soldiers	



Chapter 1 The Need

On June 28, 1914, Gavrilo Princip, a Yugoslav nationalist, killed Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir of the Austria-Hungarian throne, and the world erupted in war. Austria-Hungary was the first to declare war, on July 28, against Serbia. Great Britain, France, and the Russian Empire banded together as the Allies to defend Serbia. Germany and the Ottoman Empire banded together as the Central Powers to defend Austria-Hungary. For two and a half years, America fought to stay neutral in the global conflict, but on January 31, 1917, Germany declared a policy of unrestricted submarine warfare on all ships sailing to or from France and Great 8ritain. It was because of this policy, which resulted in the sinking of three American merchant ships in February and March 1917, that led President Woodrow Wilson to ask Congress for a declaration of war on April 2, 1917.

When the United States declared war on Germany, Europe was exhausted from three years of fighting. The Central Powers were divided in a two-front war, splitting its troops between front lines in Russia and in France. The Western Front stretched from the English Channel to Switzerland in a line through France, halfway between the Belgium-France border and Paris. For more than two years, the front line of the war had moved less than ten miles in either direction, and both sides were entrenched in a war of attrition. Both the Allies and the Central Powers were struggling to adapt nineteenth-century warfare tactics to new twentieth-century technology, namely the machine gun, tanks, and poisonous gases. Because of this struggle, the war was stalemated, and both sides suffered major casualties. In 1915, the Allies had lost over 1.5 million Soldiers.

The U.S. Army was not ready for a global war in April 1917, but the Allies were desperate for reinforcements after three years of fighting. They pressured the United States to send men as quickly as possible even though the Army lacked the necessary manpower. When Congress passed President Wilson's declaration of war on April 6, 1917, the Army was composed of 127,S88 Regular Army troops and 80,446 active National Guard troops. Even before war was declared, the United States recognized that more Soldiers would be needed. Anticipating American military involvement in Europe, Congress passed the National Defense Act of 1916 which authorized the expansion of the Regular Army to 165,000 and the National Guard to 450,000. The government set up a Committee on Public Information to excite Americans into volunteering for the Army. Radio ads, movies, public speakers and posters called for Americans to "Wake Up," "Be Patriotic," "Join the Army," and "Destroy this mad brute." Despite these preemptive efforts, six weeks after the declaration of war, only 73,000 Americans had volunteered to join and fight.

In July 1917, General John Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, submitted his plan for victory which called for one million troops in France before the end of 1918. The War Department increased this number to 1.4 million men by 1919. As the war went on, and the United States took on a more active roll in the fight, Pershing called for even more men – three million men – by May 1919. Under pressure from the Allies, this number quickly increased to 4.S million men by July 1919. The War Department acquiesced

to Pershing's demands and adjusted their recruiting and training goals accordingly. By the time the war ended in November 1918, the United States had trained four million Americans, over half of whom were sent to combat. Between April 1917 and November 1918, the Army grew by 1800%!

At first, the United States counted on volunteer enlistments to meet the force demands, but after only six weeks, it became obvious that the number of men needed would not be forthcoming. On May 18, 1917, Congress passed the Selective Service Act which required all males aged twenty-one to thirty to register for military service. The draft remained in effect from the first registration date on June S, 1917, until the end of the war and was hugely successful. Two million eight hundred thousand men, or two-thirds of the Army, were conscripted during the course of the war: \$16,212 in 1917 and 2,294,084 in 1918. Thanks to the Selective Service Act, the Army was able to meet the troop requirements requested by General Pershing.

Once the problem of enlistment had been addressed, the Army began handling the logistics of training the additional forces. On April 6, 1917, the Army could only accommodate about 124,000 Soldiers at the existing camps, posts, and stations. This was hardly enough to meet the needs of the existing Army, much less the millions of men who were expected to join the Army during the course of the war. The Army realized that before any extensive expansion of the military forces could be undertaken, housing and training facilities needed to be constructed. These facilities needed to be able to accommodate 1.S million Soldiers, and they needed to be ready as soon as possible. On May 4, 1917, a committee of the War College Division of the General Staff recommended to the Chief of Staff that the Army build sixteen National Army cantonments and sixteen National Guard camps to accommodate the new troops. The committee suggested placing the National Guard divisions in tent camps in the warmer southern states where canvas shelter would be adequate in the winter and placing the National Army divisions in wooden cantonments regionally located near where the draftees were drawn. With this reasoning in mind, the committee recommended placing one National Army cantonment in the Northeastern department, four National Army cantonments in the Eastern department, three National Army cantonments and nine National Guard camps in the Southeastern department, six National Army cantonments in the Central department, one National Army cantonment and five National Guard camps in the Southern department, and one National Army cantonment and two National Guard camps in the Western department. The Chief of Staff approved the War College Division's recommendations and ordered the six department commanders to select the camp sites in their respective departments. Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Southeastern department, was instructed to find locations for nine National Guard camps and three National Army cantonments for training draftees from Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas.



Bibliotheque Nationale de France

CANDOR OISE, FRANCE, 1917 When the United States declared war in April 1917, Europe had already been at war for three years.



Agence de Presse Meurisse

SECOND BATTLE OF CHAMPAGNE, 1915

More than nine million Soldiers lost their lives during World War I. During the Second Battle of Champagne in 1915 (pictured above), combined casualties totaled more than 215,000. When the United States entered the war, the Allies were desperate for new forces.



John Warwick Brooke/National Library of Scotland

BRITISH OFFICER LEADS THE WAY OVER THE TOP AMID THE BURSTING OF GERMAN SHELLS Trenches and barbed wire demarkated the front lines between France and Germany.



Bibliotheque Nationale de France



Library of Congress



Southern Methodist University, Central University Libraries, DeGolyer Library



Library of Congress



VICKERS

The Vickers, a British machine gun, fired 450-500 rounds per minute.

GUNS

The use of machines guns in World War I dramatically increased the number of casualties on the battlefield.



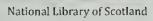
MG 08
The MG 08, a German machine gun, was capable of firing 450-500 rounds a minute.



National Library of Scotlan



BRITISH MARK I TANK





National Library of New Zealand



Nicolas Joseph Gustave Crouvezier/CC BY SA Archives municipales de Nancy A BRITISH-MADE MARK IV TANK



National Library of Scotland

BRITISH MEDIUM MARK A WHIPPET TANK



National Library of Scotland



Henry Armytage Sanders/National Library of New Zealand

THE TANK "JUMPING JENNIE"

TANKS

The British and the French developed tanks to break through lines of barbed wire and machine gun fire. British Mark I tanks were introduced in September 1916.



National Archive/Official German Photograph of WWI

FLANDERS, BELGIUM, SEPTEMBER 1917





Nationaal Archie

GAS

Almost fifty-one thousand tons of chemical agents were used during World War I, including chlorine gas, phosgene gas, and mustard gas. Chemical warfare agents affected about 1.3 million casualties.

FOUNDED FEB. 18, 1891 0819

COLUMBIA, S. O., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1917

FIVE CENTS A COPY

NATION AT WAR WITH GERM

REAL WAR MEASURES GO SWIFTLY FOWARD

Army and Navy Departments BRITISH TROOPS Work Hard in Preparing for Hostilities.

WILSON APPROVES STAFF'S PROPOSAL

for Raising Forces by Compulsory Service Principle-Chance for Every One to Serve, However.

Cermany went forward swiftly today ters in France adde that prisoner et the war and navy departments and were taken and that large numbers President Wilson issued a etatement Vizing the prompt enactment of the general staff's army plans, to be taken up tomorrow by the house millrary committee.

Complete mobilization of the navy was ordered by Secretary Danlele Im- BATTLE NEAR RHEIMS medialely after the cabinet meeting. The naval militia and naval reservee, totaling nearly 15,000 men, will join the colors within two or three days. livery preliminary arrangement had

livery preliminary arrangement had been made.

Mobilization means the immediate organization of the couel patrol service and the taking over of the swift privately owned motor craft already enrolled. Volunteer crewa for these bouts will be called out also. While the men were assentiling telegraph orders to contractors in all parts at the country were on the wires providing supplies af every kind that will be necessary. The messages were ready for instant dispatch when decreatry Danlele guve the word.

Under the call for the reserves relived naval officers are starting to poste previously selected for them to relieve every active officer now on chore duly whose services can be shored duly whose services can be starting to the country of the country of the call for the reserves relieve every active officer now on chore duly whose services can be shored duly whose services can be shored the sustain bridgehead on the Stokhool, the war office and the stokhool.

MAKE PROGRESS

Report Advance North of St. Quentin.

GERMANS LOSE MANY

Gives Formal Indorsement to Plan Sald to Have Suffered Heavy Casualties in Recent Fighting.

London, April 6 .- Continuing their attacke north of St. Quentin, th British have captured the village of Washington, April 6 -Measures ia Lempire, north of Ronsoy. The ol make ready for actual hostilities with fielal communication from headquarof German dead wero found.

The operations in the past week be ween St. Quentin and Arrae, the statement adds, resulted in severe Ger-

French Troops Make More Progress.

Paris, April 6.—The French of-ficial communication issu I tonight reports progrees for the French troops northwest of Rheims where san-

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS STATE OF WAR EXISTS

Wilson Signs Resolution Possed by Congress and America Formally Tokes Her Place in World Battle Lines-Meosy for Prosecuting Hostilities Against Germany to Successful Terminating Continue of High Speed-Proclamation Issued Announces The Nation is of War Now-Appeal to Citizens.

Washington, April 6. United States today accepted Germany's challenge to war and formally abandoned its place as the Gratest neutral of a world in arms.

President Wilson at 1:18 (official time) this afternoon signed the resolution of congress declaring the

existence of a state of war and authorizing and directing the chief executive to employ all the resources of the nation to prosecute hostlities against the German government to a successful termination. The act was done without ceremony and only in the presence of members of the president's family. Word was flashed immediately to all army and navy stations and to vessels at sea, and orders for further precautionary steps, plots, conspirates and invehination withheld until the last moment, were dispatched,

By proclamation the president announced the state of war, called upon all citizens to manifest their loyalty and assured Germans in this country that they would not be molested as long as they behaved themselves. Orders were issued soon afterwards for the arrest of 60 ringleaders in German plots and intrigues.

Complete mobilization of the navy, calling all reserves and militia to the colors, was ordered by Secretary Daniels as soon as the war resolution was signed. The war department already having taken virtually Baker conferred with Chairman Dent of the house military committee and arranged to appear before the committee tomorrow to discuss the general staff army plans and consider the war budget of more than \$3,000,000,000.

The versols laid up in American in this country and is regarded as a harbors for eafoly at the outbreak, of the war in Europe were selzed early the war in Europe were selzed early will be locked up unless there is a pushing of the war resolution. Their

The president went over all of the great preparatory measures with the cabinet, discussing what has

heen accomplished and dwelling, it is understood, upon arrangements for cooperation with the entente allies against the common enemy.

The seizure of German ships laid up in American harbors was the subject of luterested comment, and legal officers of the government began consideration of the question of whether the United States can considerate ships outright or must pay for them after the war. In uny event, as soon as they can be made seasofts and munitions to the allies.

Both houses of congress have adourned over until Monday so that their committees may be free for preliminary work on war legislation.

Word that King George and President Poincare had dispatched messages of congratulation to President Wilson was received unofficially. Only unofficial information also came concerning the action of President indicated by adaptive automatic training to that a number of other a number of the content will be ordered within the entente allies. The number of other anisots will be ordered within the extract will be ordered within the next few days.

Those who have been convicted at 10 lution of American neutrality in the next few days.

The num are placed in three groups. These wills be ordered within the next few days.

The num are placed in three groups. The number of other arisets will be ordered within the next few days.

The num are placed in three groups.

Those who have been convicted at 10 lution of American neutrality in the next few days.

The num are placed in three groups.

Those who have been indicated of the country of an interest will be ordered within the next few days.

The num ariset will be ordered within the next few days.

The num ariset will be ordered within the next few days.

The num ariset will be ordered within the next few days.

The num ariset will be ordered within the next few days.

The num ariset will be ordered within the next few days.

The num ariset will be ordered within the next few days.

The num ariset will be ordered within the next few days.

The num ariset will be ordered

SEIZE GERMAN SHIPS IN AMERICAN PORTS

GERMAN PLOTTERS NOW IN CUSTODY

Three Score Ringleaders Put Under Arrest.

OFFICIALS ON GUARD

Keeping Close Watch on Men Sus- Employment of Thousands of Tons pected of Designs Against United States Government.

Washington, April 6 -The nites of 60 ulleged ringlenders of Germon he In the United States was ordered to day by Atlainey General Gregory linalgned the war resolution.

Byery mun whose arrest was or dered is a tierman citizen, ie known ent ports today will be regarded as by the department of justice, it was the property of the American governanthorllively stated, to have portic- ment and paid for after the war,

United States Authorities Take Charge of Warbound Merchant Craft.

WILL USE VESSELS IN NATION'S CAUSE

of Teutonic Shipping for War Purposes Will Add Much to This Country's Power. Will Pay for Them.

Washington, April 6 .- While a final detision has not been reached, indicamediately after President Wilson had tions after today's cabinet meeting were that nearly a hundred German meichant vessele taken aver in differ-

change in present laws, for the duta-lion of the war.

Indications no that a number of

BULLETIN

The following act of Congress is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned: An Act To authorize the President to increase temporarily the

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of Military Establishment of the United States. the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in view of the existing emergency, which demands the raising of troops in addition to those now available, the President be,

and he is hereby, authorized-

First Immediately to raise, organize, officer, and equip all or such number of increments of the Regular Army provided by the national defense act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, or such parts thereof as he may deem necessary; to raise all organizations of the Regular Army, including those added by such increments, to the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law. Vacancies in the Regular Army created or caused by the addition of increments as herein authorized which can not be filed by promotion may be filled by temporary appointment for the period of the emergency or until replaced by permanent appointments or by provisional appointments made under the provisions of section twenty-three of the national defense act, approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and hereafter provisional appointments under said section may be terminated whenever it is determined, in the manner prescribed by the President, that the officer has not the suitability and fitness requisite for

Second. To draft into the military service of the United States, organize, and officer, in accordance with the propermanent appointment. visions of section one hundred and eleven of said national defense act, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms of this act, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserves, and said members so drafted into the military service of the United States shall serve therein for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged: Provided,

101437°-17

TASKER BORDS

Approved, May 18, 19th [2800914, A. G. t)]

The United States declared war on Germany

on April 7, 1917, and on May 24, 1917, Congress passed War Bulletin Number 32 which authorized the President to increase the American military.



Library of Congress



Library of Congress



Library of Congress



Library of Congress

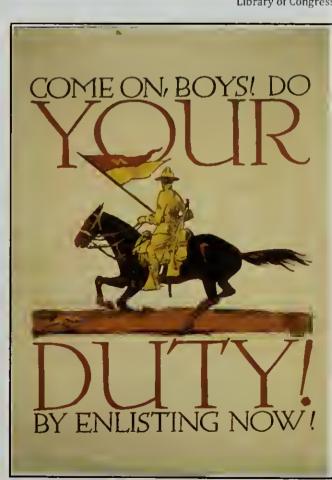




Library of Congress



Library of Congress



Library of Congress

On April 14, 1917, the United States government established the Committee on Public Information (CPI) to excite Americans into volunteering for the Army. The Committee, also known as the Creel Committee for its chairman George Creel, printed posters, hired public speakers, published news articles, and aired radio ads to build support for the war.



Order of Induction into Military Service of the United States.

Helten,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

Medlin

(Christian name.)	(Surname.)
Order Number 803	Serial Number344
posed of your neighbors for the and time in which you can best present emergency, you are hereby selected for immediate military; se	purpose of determining the place to serve the United States in the potified that you have now been to the local board named below
on the 23 rd. day of for military duty. From and after the day and	June, at 4 P. m., [Hour of reporting.] 19 18 d hour just named you will be a
soldier in the military service of	
	ly liven Local Board for
- Report to Local Board	State of South Carolina, Camden, S. C.
Date 11. 1918	
FORM 1028. P.M.G.O. (See Sec. 157, S. S. R.)	3—3113

Serial No
FORM NO, 103, PREPARED BY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.
NOTICE OF CALL AND TO APPEAR FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.
To Elever or Fell Frever
Defendant July Ducking July
You are hereby notified that pursuant to the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, you are called for military service of the United States by this Local Board from among those persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of this Local Board.
Your Serial Number is 1142, and your Order Number is 32
You will report at the office of this Local Board for physical examination on the.
dny of
Any chim for exemption or discharge must be made in forms which may be procured at the office of this Local Board on or before the SEVENTH day after the date of milling this notice.
Your attention is called to the panaltim for variations or evenion of the Selective Service law,
approved May 18, 1917, and of the Rules and Regulations made pursuant therato, which penalties are printed by the back hereof.
Lo al Roard for the County of Richland. It to Least Boans
By. HORAccesion
Chateman,
HAKlimsed Herk.
* Dute of mailing notice, (Day) of



On May 18, 1917, Congress passed the Selective Service Act which required all males aged twenty-one to thirty to register for military service. Every county in America established a local draft board to register, classify, and call up draftees. The first national registration day was on June 5, 1917.

Chapter 2 The Offer

Once the Army announced the construction of the National Guard camps and National Army cantonments, communities all over America began competing to be chosen as a site for one of the military camps. The department commanders were instructed to consider sites that were large enough to train a division of twenty-seven thousand Soldiers, preferably already under government control or at least available for a five-year lease, accessible by railroad, and adjacent to a city or large town. Preference was given to sites with an adequate water supply and natural bathing facilities such as lakes and streams and that were flood resistant with sandy loam soil good for drainage. Special consideration was given to sites with good roads, mild year-long weather, grazing lands for animals, local skilled labor, good market prices, and an absence of insect pests. Ideally, the Army wanted sites that were centrally and strategically located and that were on donated or cheap land.

State and local community leaders pressured the department commanders to consider their jurisdictions, and cities offered free or discounted land and other incentives to influence the commanders' decisions. As instructed, the department commanders took advantage of the special inducements offered by the communities whenever practicable. For example, Camp Lewis was built on 61,000 acres at American Lake donated by the city of Tacoma, Washington. Camp Upton was built on 15,198 acres at Yaphank, Long Island, provided to the Army at an annual rental of only \$1 per acre. The Army developed Camp Kearney on 8,000 acres provided by the city of San Diego rent free for five years. Camp Fremont was built on 7,203 acres of land donated rent free for one year by San Francisco, and Louisville gave the site of Camp Zachary Taylor to the National Army rent free for two years.

In South Carolina, five cities, Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, Spartanburg, and Aiken, vied for the opportunity to host one of the new Army cantonments. As early as January 12, 1917, the Columbia Chamber of Commerce contacted General Leonard Wood to consider Columbia. In response to Columbia's suggestion, General Leonard Wood sent Major Charles E. Kilbourne to Columbia on January 15, 1917, to inspect the area. Kilbourne made a favorable report, and the Chamber of Commerce increased their efforts to lure the Army to Columbia.

After Kilbourne's visit, the Chamber of Commerce appointed a Cantonment Committee to spearhead the efforts to entice the Army. Edwin Wales Robertson, a local community leader, was named chairman of the committee, and eight other local business leaders volunteered to help. The Cantonment Committee's first order of business was compiling information and producing an extensive report on the suitability of Columbia as the site of an Army cantonment. The report, which Robertson presented to General Leonard Wood on February 14, 1917, offered two sites for consideration: one, four miles from the city limits on Wild Cat Road between Garner's Ferry Road and Camden Road, and one at Dent's pond. The extensive report contained three sections:

- (1) The heart of the report included general information requested by Major C. E. Kilbourne. The report outlined multiple land options with releases from the land owners and provided incentives from local businesses. The incentives offered included the guarantee from merchants that their prices would be the same for Army personnel as for the citizens of Columbia; a guarantee from the Columbia street railway company that a trolley line would extend from the city of Columbia to the camp site and the fare would be less than five cents; and invitations from local clubs to Army officers,
- (2) The second part of the report was composed of maps and exhibits of the proposed sites.
- (3) The report closed with a few general views of the city including the character of the public and private buildings.

After preparing their report, the next priority of the Cantonment Committee was securing land rights to the

proposed cantonment sites. On January 22, three weeks before Edwin Robertson went to Governor's Island to meet with General Leonard Wood, they secured the option of purchasing 705 acres from local land owners. On April 28, they negotiated the option to purchase 1,000 more acres; on May 22, 344 additional acres were secured; and on June 7, options for 25 more acres were negotiated. In all, the Cantonment Committee secured the options of purchasing 2,073 acres from local land owners.

After securing the options to purchase the land for the cantonment, the Cantonment Committee began to raise funds to purchase the property, with the hope that free land would provide enough incentive for the Army to come to Columbia. After his encouraging visit with General Leonard Wood in February 1917, Robertson appealed to the people of Columbia. In a plea printed in the local paper on March 10, 1917, Robertson explained that although Columbia was a viable candidate as a site for one of the Army cantonments, more needed to be done in order to secure the favor of the Army. After outlining the benefits of locating an Army cantonment in Columbia, including a substantial population increase and significant economic advantages, Robertson asked the Columbia business community to donate \$50,000 for purchasing 1,200-1,500 acres of land to give to the Army. Four days later, on March 14, the citizens of Columbia resoundingly responded to Robertson's appeal. Three hundred Columbia business and professional men, in a public mass meeting, easily pledged \$50,000 towards the purchase of land for a cantonment in only fifty minutes. The very next day, Robertson sent General Leonard Wood's office a telegram promising the funds.

By the time the Army Chief of Staff directed his department commanders to locate camp and cantonment sites on May 4, 1917, Columbia had already raised the funds and negotiated with local landowners to purchase over 1,700 acres of land to donate to the federal government, and they were in the process of securing even more land.

On May 15, a selection board from General Wood's office visited Columbia to inspect the camp sites offered by Robertson and the Cantonment Committee. In particular, they inspected the lay of the land, available water supplies, accessibility, and soil composition. Pleased with their results, they reported back favorably to General Wood. Four days later, on May 19, 1917, Columbia was designated as a site for one of the new divisional Army training cantonments in the Southeastern Department.

From the Southeastern Department, Little Rock, Arkansas and Atlanta, Georgia were also chosen to accommodate National Army cantonments. Columbia and Atlanta received final approval as cantonment sites on June 2, 1917, and Little Rock was approved on June 11. In the Southeastern Department, Alexandria, Louisiana; Charlotte, North Carolina; Augusta, Georgia; Anniston, Alabama; Greenville, South Carolina; Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Montgomery, Alabama; Spartanburg, South Carolina; and Macon, Georgia were selected for the National Guard camps.

Nationally, sixteen National Army cantonments and sixteen National Guard camps were established. National Army cantonments were built in Ayer, Massachusetts; Yaphank, New York; Wrightstown, New Jersey; Annapolis, Maryland; Petersburg, Virginia; Columbia, South Carolina; Atlanta, Georgia; Chillicothe, Ohio; Louisville, Kentucky; Battle Creek, Michigan; Rockford, Illinois; Little Rock, Arkansas; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Riley, Kansas; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and American Lake, Washington. In additon to the nine National Guard camps located in the Southeastern Department, National Guard camps were constructed in Waco, Texas; Houston, Texas; Deming, New Mexico; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Fort Worth, Texas; Linda Vista, California; and Palo Alto, California.

CAMP JACKSON TIMELINE JANUARY - JUNE 1917

January 12, 1917: Columbia Chamber of Commerce wrote Major General Leonard Wood, recommending sites for an Army cantonment near Columbia, South Carolina.

January 15, 1917: Major C. E. Kilbourne came to Columbia on his inspection tour of recommended sites. He made a favorable report.

January 1917: Columbia Chamber of Commerce appointed the Cantonment Committee and named Edwin Wales Robertson the chairman of the committee.

January 22, 1917: The Cantonment Committee secured the options to purchase 705 acres for an Army cantonment.

February 14, 1917: Edwin Robertson presented Columbia's case to the staff of the Department of the East at Governor's Island, New York City.

March 14, 1917: Columbians raised \$50,000 to buy and donate 1,200 acres of land for an Army cantonment in Columbia, South Carolina.

April 6, 1917: U.S. declared war on Germany.

April 9, 1917: General W. W. Moore, Adjutant General of the Army, visited and inspected the proposed Columbia site near Dent's Pond.

April 28, 1917: Options for 1,000 additional acres secured.

May 15, 1917: Colonel W. B. Ladue, Major A. C. Dalton, and Captain J. C. H. Lee of General Wood's staff met with Edwin Robertson and thoroughly inspected proposed camp sites in Columbia. In particular, they inspected soil analysis, lay of the land, available water supply, and accessibility.

May 19, 1917: Columbia was designated as a site for one of the new divisional Army training camps.

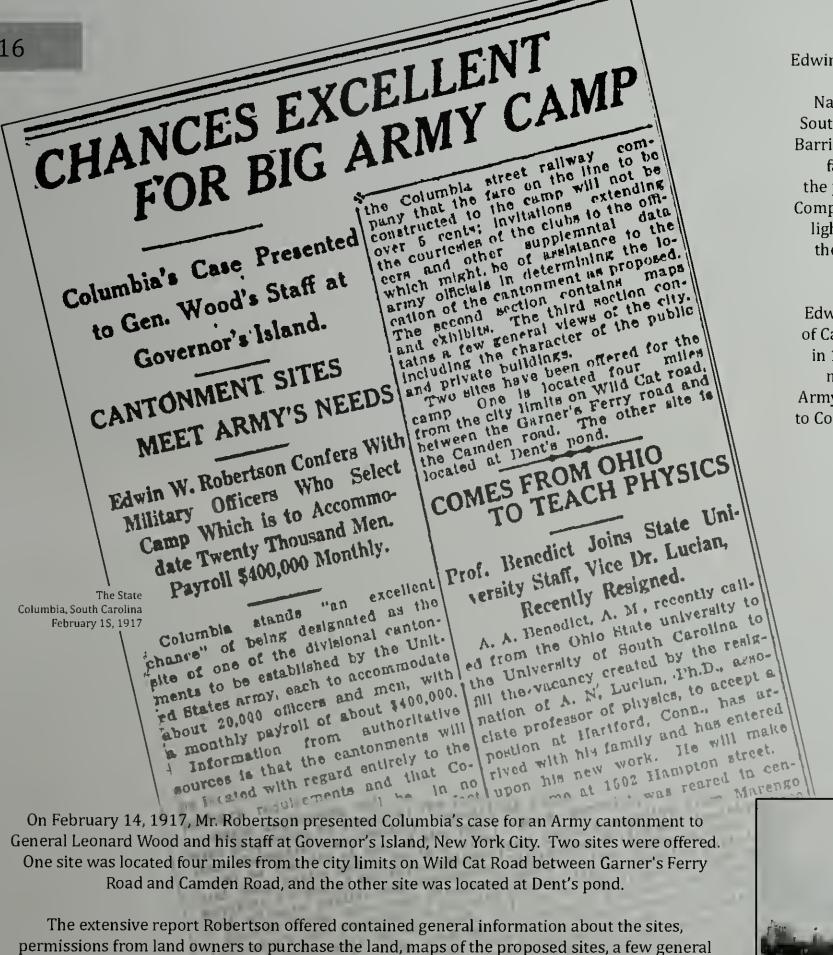
May 22, 1917: Options for 344 additional acres secured; Mr. P. H. Norcross of the firm of Solomon & Norcross inspected the proposed camp site for the availability and purity of the water supply and for the sewage waste disposal facilities. Mr. Richard Schermerhorn, landscape architect, evaluated the site for the feasibility of placing various military units on the available property.

June 2, 1917: The War Department granted final approval for the location of an Army training center in Columbia, South Carolina.

June 7, 1917: Options for 25 additional acres secured; General Leonard Wood visited Columbia to inspect the cantonment site and the railroad lines to the site. Wood commented that the camp would need to ready for occupancy by August 15 for troop arrival on September 1.

June 8, 1917: The Columbia Chamber of Commerce honored Edwin Robertson with a silver urn for his efforts to secure a cantonment in Columbia.

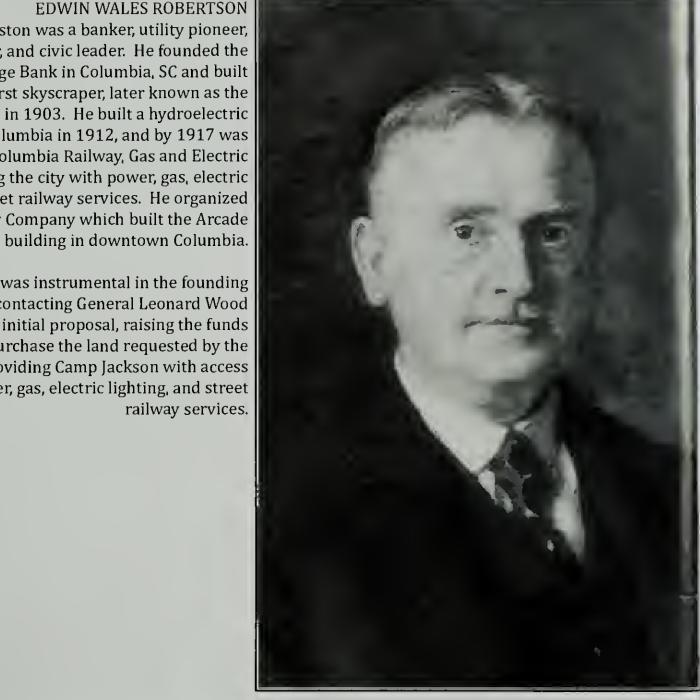




Edwin Wales Roberston was a banker, utility pioneer, entrepreneur, and civic leader. He founded the National Exchange Bank in Columbia, SC and built South Carolina's first skyscraper, later known as the Barringer Building, in 1903. He built a hydroelectric

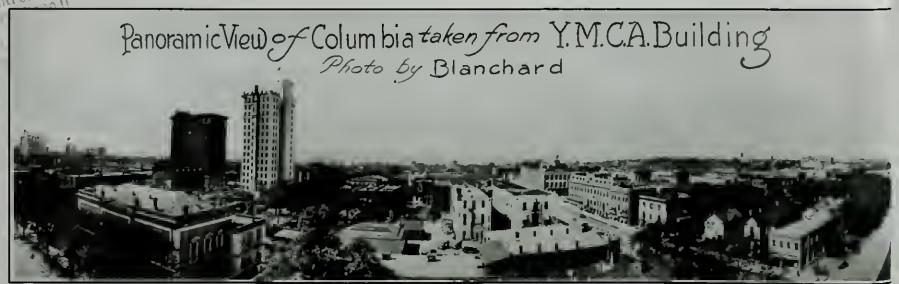
facility near Columbia in 1912, and by 1917 was the president of Columbia Railway, Gas and Electric Company, providing the city with power, gas, electric lighting, and street railway services. He organized the Wales Realty Company which built the Arcade

Edwin Robertson was instrumental in the founding of Camp Jackson, contacting General Leonard Wood in 1916 with the initial proposal, raising the funds necessary to purchase the land requested by the Army, and then providing Camp Jackson with access to Columbia's power, gas, electric lighting, and street railway services.



General Leonard Wood and his staff at Governor's Island, New York City. Two sites were offered.

permissions from land owners to purchase the land, maps of the proposed sites, a few general views of the city to demonstrate the character of Columbia's public and private buildings, guarantees from merchants that their prices would be the same to Soldiers as to the citizens of Columbia, the guarantee by the Columbia street railway company that the fare between Columbia and the camp would not be over five cents, and invitations from local clubs to the Army officers.



COLUMBIA PRESSING CAMPAIGN F The Columbia Chamber of Commerce's campaign to construct an Army cantonment near Columbia, South Carolina started on January 12, 1917. At the time, the Chamber appointed a Cantonment Committee to spearhead efforts to woo the Army. Edwin W. Robertson was named chairman of the committee. Other members included city leaders George L. Baker, William M. Otis, J.W. St. John, John W. Lillard, F.W. Cappelmann, H.S. Kealhofer, Gadsden E. Shand, M. Goode Homes, E.W. Mullins, and Captain Edward B. Cantey.

On March 10, 1917, Edwin Robertson issued the following statement to drum up support among Columbian citizens:

Although for reasons of policy, comparatively little publicity has been given it, you are no doubt familiar to some extent with the work that is being done to secure the establishment at Columbia of an Army cantonment. Up to the present moment this work, involving the assembling of a vast quantity of data and the preparation of an elaborate report with regard to Columbia's advantages, has been done by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce without extraordinary expense. The report has been lodged with the authorities, and we believe that our prospects are excellent.

What has been accomplished, however, is merely preliminary. We have, so to speak, succeeded in getting our case favorably placed upon the docket; the essential and vital work is ahead of us.

It is hardly reasonable to overestimate the importance of this movement. It presents an opportunity the like of which will probably never again come our way--the opportunity for Columbia to spring at once into the front rank of the cities in point of population and wealth. The location of the cantonment here would mean the addition to the city's population of approximately 25,000 officers and men, many of them married. The white population of Columbia would be more than double at a single bound. Beyond and above this is the consideration that there would certainly come an influx of other thousands to care for and share in the great increase of business that would be created. It is not fanciful to state, if this cantonment should come here, that within a year after its establishment, Columbia would be a city of close upon a hundred thousand inhabitants.

It is conservatively estimated that the location of this cantonment here would bring to this community monthly not less than \$700,000 of new money, substantially all of which would be spent locally. Literally millions of dollars would be added to the permanent wealth of Columbia in a very few years. It is the biggest prize which the people and business men of our city have ever had, or shall ever again have, a chance to strive for. If it be bought outright it would be difficult to name a price that would be unreasonable. Other cities are keenly sensible of the inestimable value of this cantonment, and are planning and working to secure it. This committee has carried its work to the point where the scope of our labors must be enlarged; we must have the earnest cooperation of every business man and every citizen who is concerned about the future of our city. It may be gratuitous, but nevertheless we make the suggestion that whatever benefits the community as a whole must promote the private interests of its citizens, and that every merchant and business man and every property owner would share in the prosperity and wealth which the establishment of the cantonment would bring to us.

The State, Columbia, South Carolina, March 11, 1917 LCB 12.

shall In

Man Meeting to Be Held

Tuesday Might at Chem-

ROBERTSON HEADS

ber of Commerce

THIP OPTANT MOVE

Committee Working to Secure

Army Cantonment Will Solmit

The Plans for the Immediate

Future Cooperation of

Frety Gillian Writed.

"En" Fish D - I continuelle in clusten

The Therein of the the histories

In Enlamina of an artist butter

Topic Calling at 1970 as 190 at 1975 of Calling

Eltizenino la helix prezintes miento

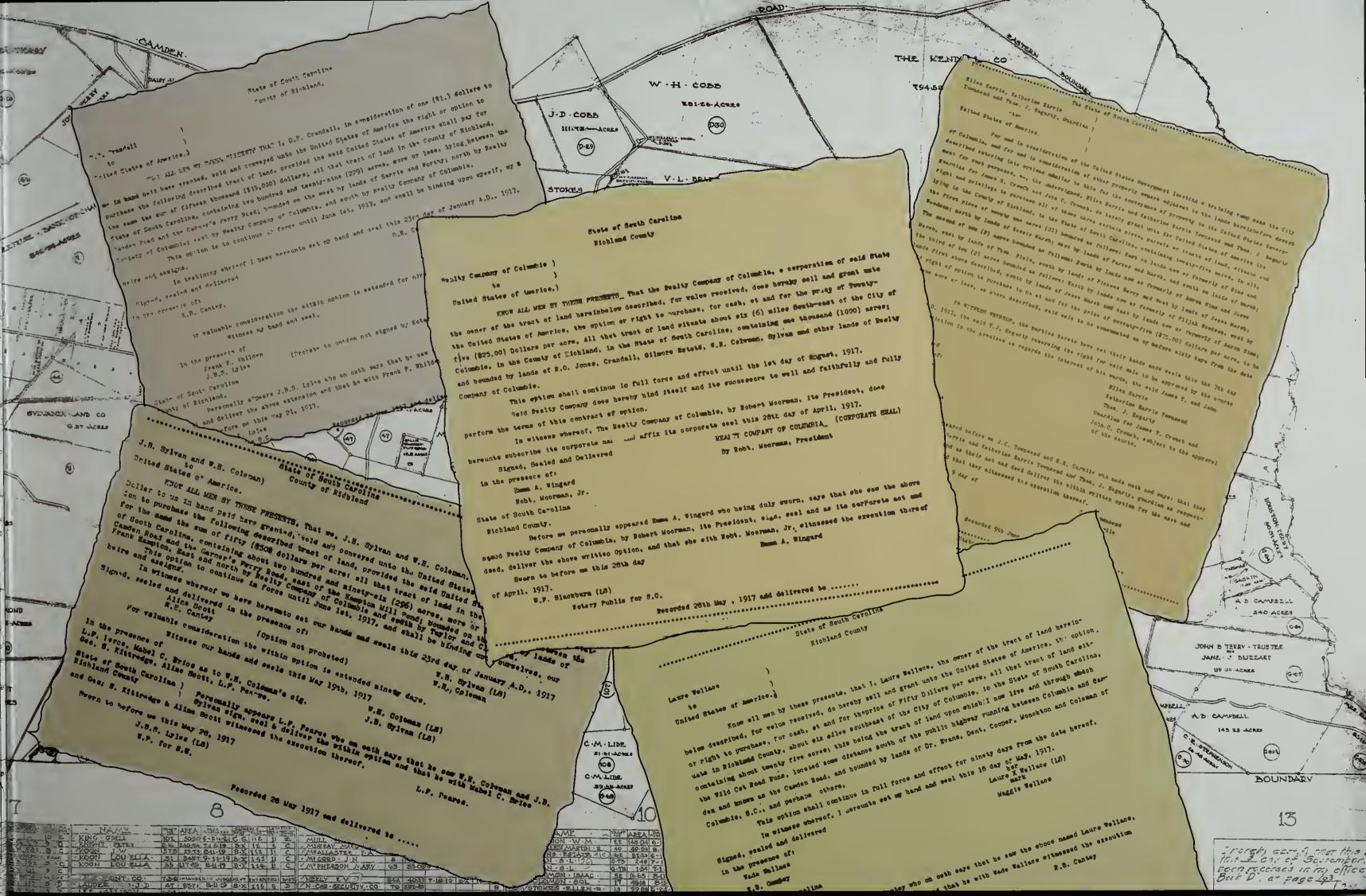
O'Clock the time Chamber of Camping

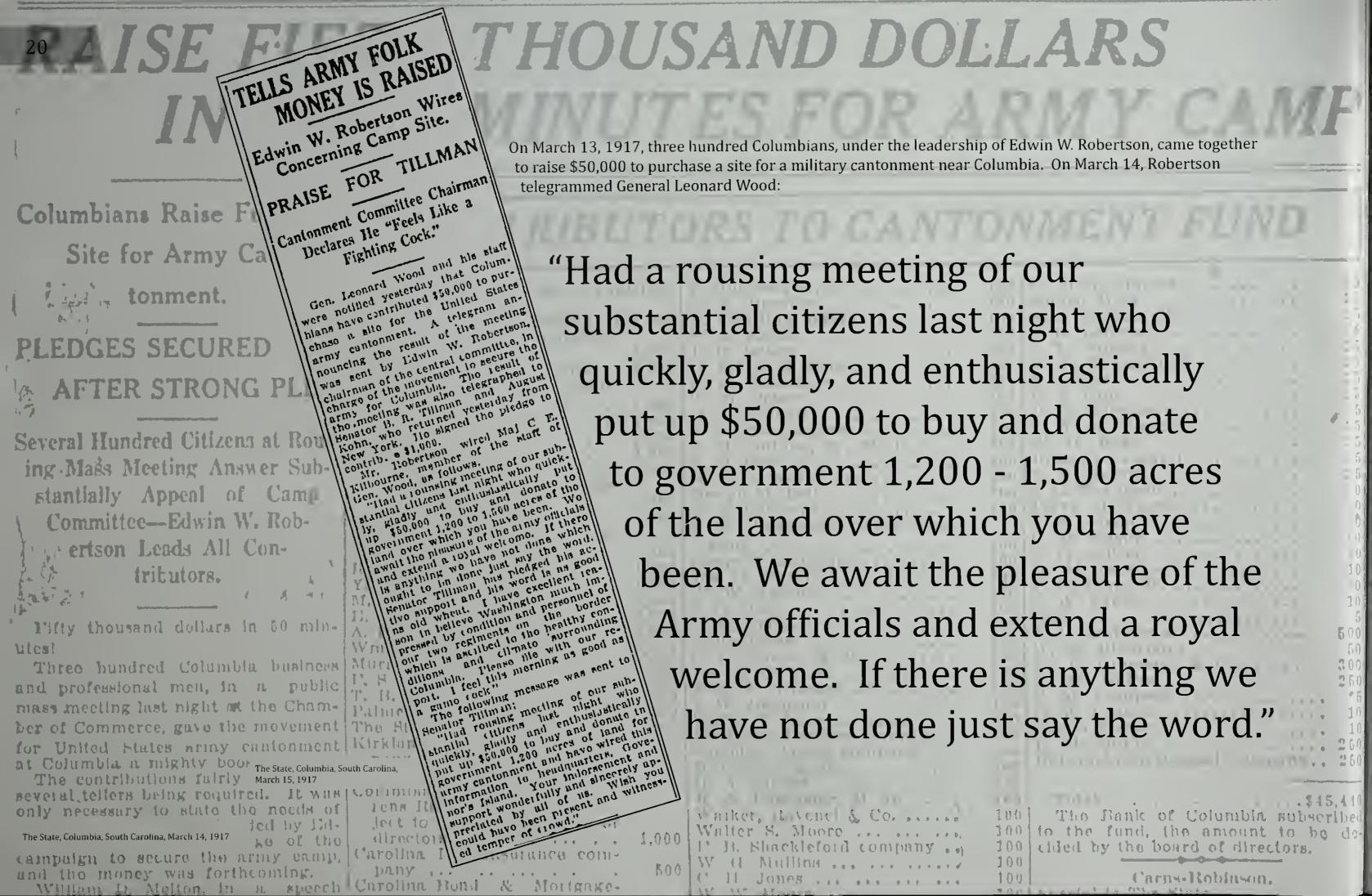
THATM THE THE THOMASON PULLINE

for the bi Mar Son White and

THE PROPERTY OF THE TRANSPORT

The Columbia Chamber of Commerce's Cantonment Committee did not want to purchase land without a firm commitment from the Army that a cantonment would be built in Columbia. Instead of purchasing the land outright, the Cantonment Committee negotiated with local landowners the option or right to purchase the land. In the land options, landowners promised to sell a set number of acres for a pre-negotiated price. In that way, the Cantonment Committee could promise the Army land without having to purchase the property beforehand. In January 1917, the Cantonment Commission secured options to purchase 705 acres east of Columbia. In April, an additional 1,000 acres were negotiated for, and in May 1917, the options for another 344 acres were secured. In all, the options to purchase 2,073 acres were secured by the Cantonment Commission for Camp Jackson.





CONTRIBUTORS TO CANTONMENT FUND

A.L. Kenyon, \$1000

City Development Company, \$1000

Columbia Lumber & Manufacturing Company, \$1000 Columbia Railway, Gas, & Electric Company, \$1000

Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad Company (subject to approval of board of directors), \$1000

E.G. & J.J. Selbeis, \$1000

E.W. Robertson, \$1000

F.S. Terry, \$1000

G.M. Berry, \$1000

Gibbes Machinery Company, \$1000

Jas. L. Tapp company, \$1000

Kirkland Distributing company, \$1000

Lorick & Lowrance, Inc, \$1000

M.C. Heath, \$1000

Murray Drug Company, \$1000

National Loan & Exchange Bank, \$1000

Palmetto Ice Company, \$1000

Palmetto National bank, \$1000

Petry-Mann Electric Company, \$1000

Record Publishing Company, \$1000

T.B. Stackhouse, \$1000

The State company, \$1000 William D. Melton, \$1000

Wm. Elliott, \$1000

Young & Germany, \$1000

Carolina Bond & Mortgage Company, \$500

Carolina Life insurance company, \$500 Columbia Grain & Provision company, \$500

E.M. DuPre, \$500

J.P. Matthews, \$500 J.W. McCormick, \$500

Marshall-Frost Company, \$500 Powell Fuel Company, \$500

Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph company (subject to approval of management), \$500

Southern Cotton Oil company, \$500

Sylvan Bros, \$500 E.W. Parker, \$400

Columbia Supply Company, \$325 Benet, Shand, & McGowan, \$300

Geo. W. Waring, \$300 Lorick Bros, \$300

W.B. Guimarin & Co., \$300

C.C. Pearce & Co, \$250

Camp Fornance Development company, \$250

G.E. Lafaye, \$250

Habenicht-McDougall Company, \$250

John G. Cain, \$250

Wm H. Inglesby, \$250 Copeland Company, \$200

E.L. Wingfield, \$200

F.H. Hyatt, \$200

Francis H. Weston, \$200

H.A. Talyor, \$200

J.S. Land, \$200

J.S. Moore, \$200

John D. Frost, \$200 L.B. Owens, \$200

L.L. Harden, \$200

Lever The Shoe Man, \$200

M. Ehrlich & Sons, \$200 M. Goode Homes, \$200

M.B. DuPre & Co., \$200

R.O. Jones, \$200

S.L. Muller & Sons, \$200

W.S. Reamer, \$200 Will Evans, \$200

E.C. Townsend, \$150

G.S. and B.R. Heyward, \$150

Hotel Jerome, \$150 A.E. King, \$100

B.P. McMaster, \$100

Bailey Distributing company, \$100 Bludwine Bottling Company, \$100

C.H. Jones, \$100 C.L. Kibler, MD, \$100

C.M. Asbill, \$100 Charles Narey, \$100

 $Columbia\ Savings\ Bank\ \&\ Trust\ company,\ \100

Columbia Stone Company, \$100

E.C. McGregor, \$100 E.J. Brennen, \$100 E.K. DeLoach, \$100 E.O. Black, \$100

E.P. & F.A. Davis, \$100 F.B. Shackleford Company, \$100

F.G. Tompkins, \$100

H. Gordon Kenna, \$100

H. Muller & Sons, \$100

Henry T. Bouchler, \$100

Irvine F. Belser, \$100

J. Hughes Cooper, \$100

J.B.S. Lyles, \$100

J.D. Miot, \$100

J.E. Belser, \$100

J.F. Livingston, \$100

J.H. Hammond, \$100

J.S. Pinkussohn Cigar Company, \$100

J.W. Dunovant, \$100

J.W. Quattlebaum, \$100

J.W. St. John, \$100

Jas. A. Cathcart, \$100

Jas. A. Hoyt, \$100

Jas. H. McIntosh, MD, \$100

John P. Thomas, Jr, \$100

Joseph M. Bell, \$100

P.B. Bearden & Son. \$100

P.H. Lachicotte, \$100

R. Beverley Sloan, \$100

R. Charlton Wright, \$100 R.A. Lancaster. MD, \$100

R.C. Keenan, \$100

Robt. Moorman, \$100

Ruff Hardware company, \$100

Shandon Annex Company, \$100 T.D. Hook, \$100

T.M. DuBose, Sr, MD, \$100

Tervin-Childs Electric company, \$100

W.A. Coleman, \$100 W.G. Belser, \$100 W.G. Mullins, \$100

W.M. Graydon, \$100

W.S. Nelson, \$100 W.T. Aycock, \$100

W.W. Arthur, \$100

W.W. Moore, \$100

Walker, Ravenal, & Co, \$100

Walter S. Moore, \$100 Walter T. Love, \$100

Willie Jones, \$100 Wilson & Sompayrac, \$100 A. Patterson, Jr., \$50

Avery, The Jeweler, \$50

B.F.P. Leaphart, \$50

C. McG. Simons, \$50

C.H. Cabiniss, \$50

C.M. Lide, \$50

Carroll H. Jones, \$50

Clarence Richards, \$50

D.G. Ellison, \$50

E.C. Cathcart, \$50

Eagles, \$50

F. William Cappelmann, \$50

J.B. Murphy, \$50

John E. Black & Co., \$50

L. Bremer, \$50

S.T. Carter, \$50

St. John Hotel, \$50

W.L. Blanchard, \$50

A. Lorain, \$25

Alex McDougall, \$25 C.M. Dempsey, \$25

C.S. Lemon, \$25

E.S. Mather, \$25

H.N. Edmunds, \$25

Howard Caldwell, \$25

J.T. Munday, \$25

Munro Myer, \$25

R.I. Lane, \$25

T.A.M. Elgoen, \$25

W.E. Youngblood, \$25

W.H. Rose, \$25 I.C. Townsend, \$20

E.W. Crouch, \$10

J.H. Allison, \$10

J.N. Spann, \$10

I.W. Crews, \$10

L.M. Rustin, \$10

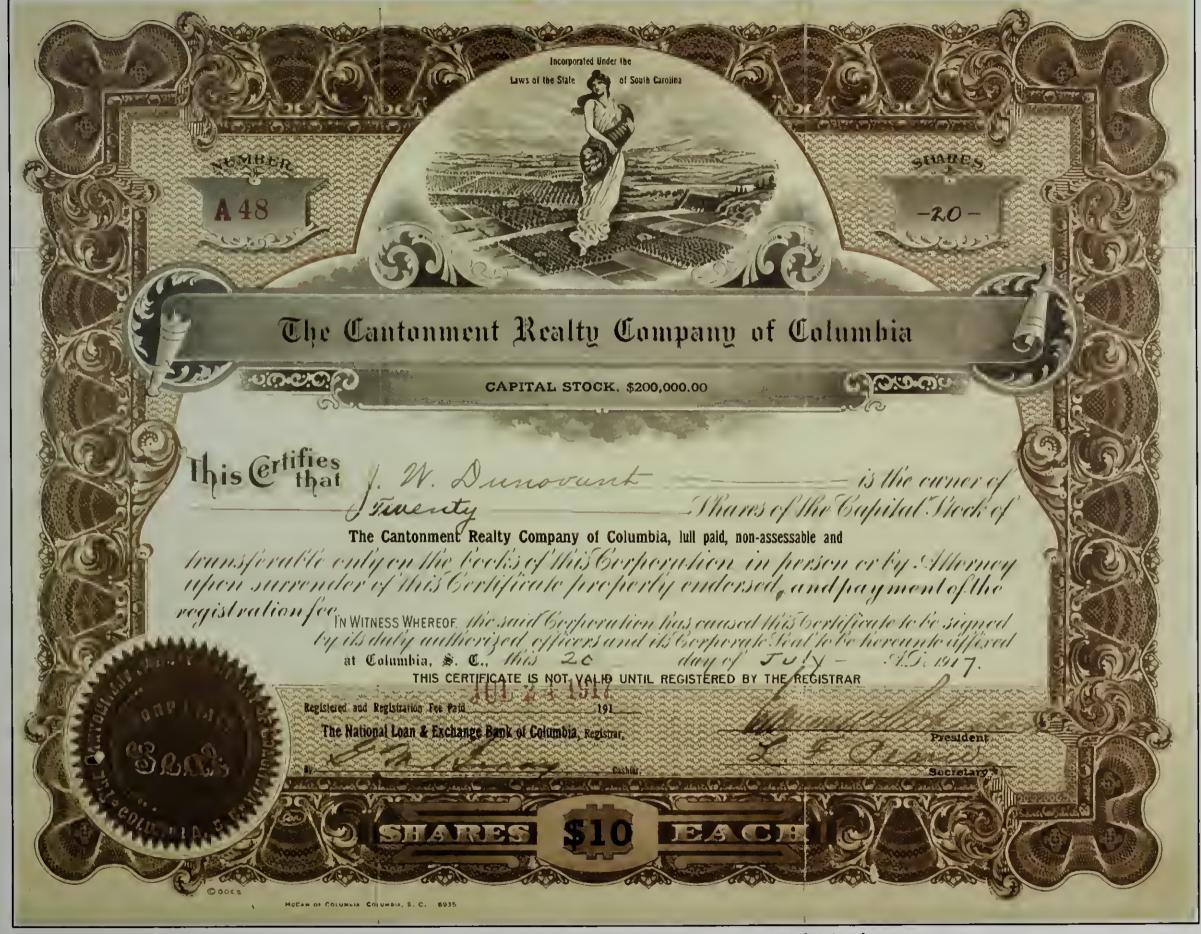
Perry M. Teeple, \$10

Pierre Mazyck, \$10

R.H. Sullivan, \$10 T.C. Pope, Jr., \$10

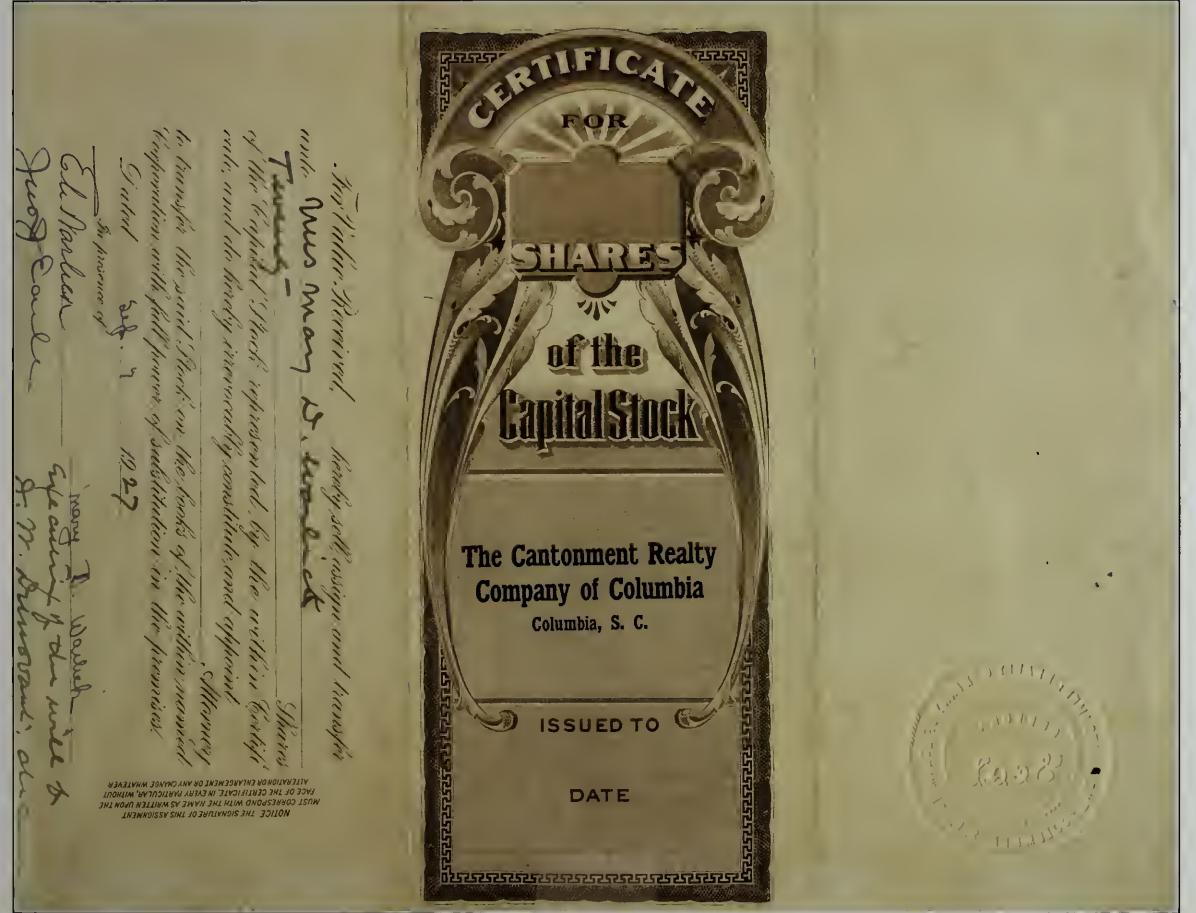
Cash, \$5

Gasii, ψ



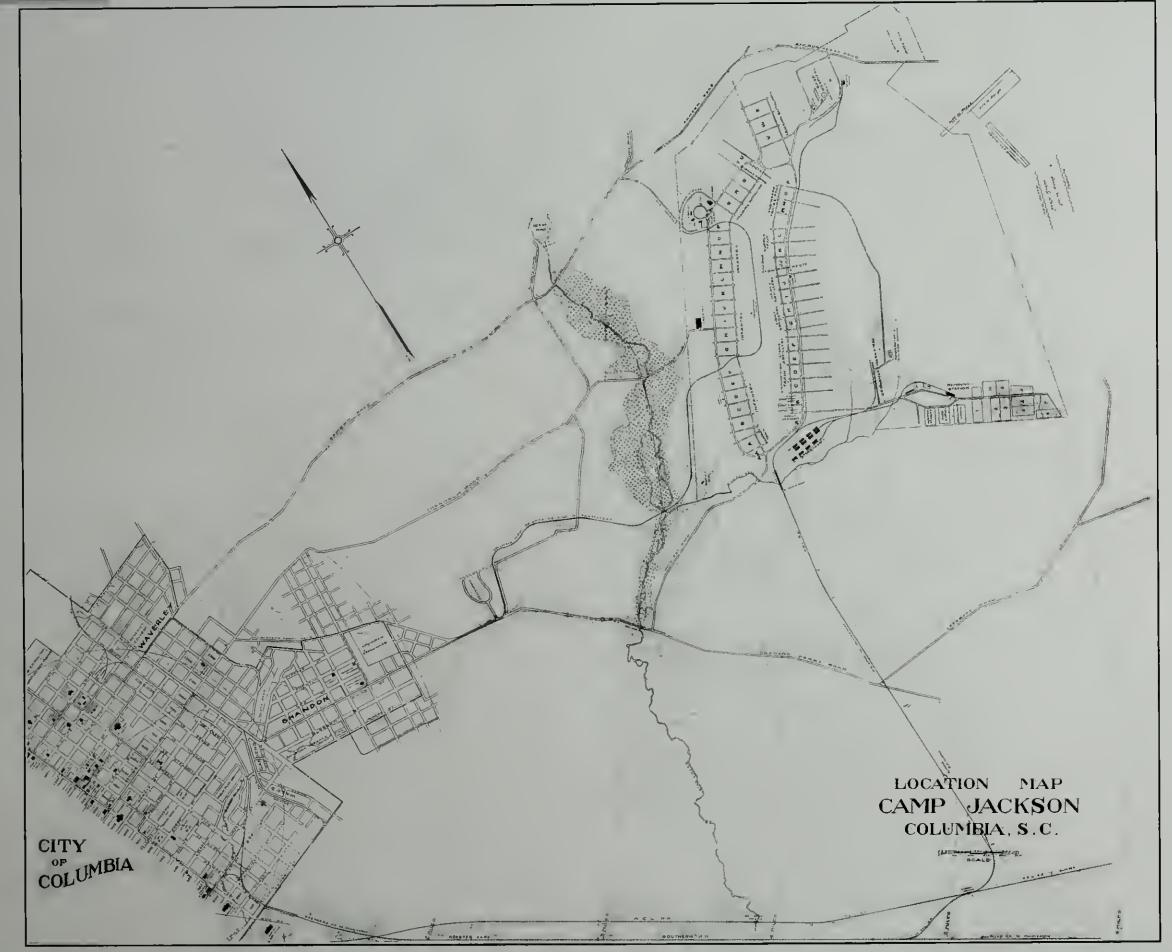
THE CANTONMENT REALTY COMPANY STOCK CERTIFICATE (FRONT)

The Cantonment Realty Company was the legal entity responsible for purchasing and donating land for Camp Jackson. It was chartered on July 19, 1917, with Edwin Robertson as the president, William Melton as the vice president, L.F. Pearse as the secretary, and R. Charleton Wright as the treasurer. The company had \$200,000 as capital stock which was donated by the citizens of Columbia. In exchange for their donations to the cantonment fund, Columbians received stock in the Cantonment Realty Company which was valued at \$10 a share. With the donated funds, the Cantonment Realty Company purchased 3,122.31 acres of land for Camp Jackson. Columbia donated 1,192 acres to the United States government and leased 1,545 acres for \$5 per year per acre. The proceeds from the rent was reinvested into the company.



THE CANTONMENT REALTY COMPANY STOCK CERTIFICATE (BACK)

The land purchased by the Cantonment Realty Company cost \$174,224.35. Additionally, the Cantonment Realty Company prepared and cleared the land, bringing their investment to \$182,725.



LOCATION MAP, CAMP JACKSON, COLUMBIA, S.C., 1917

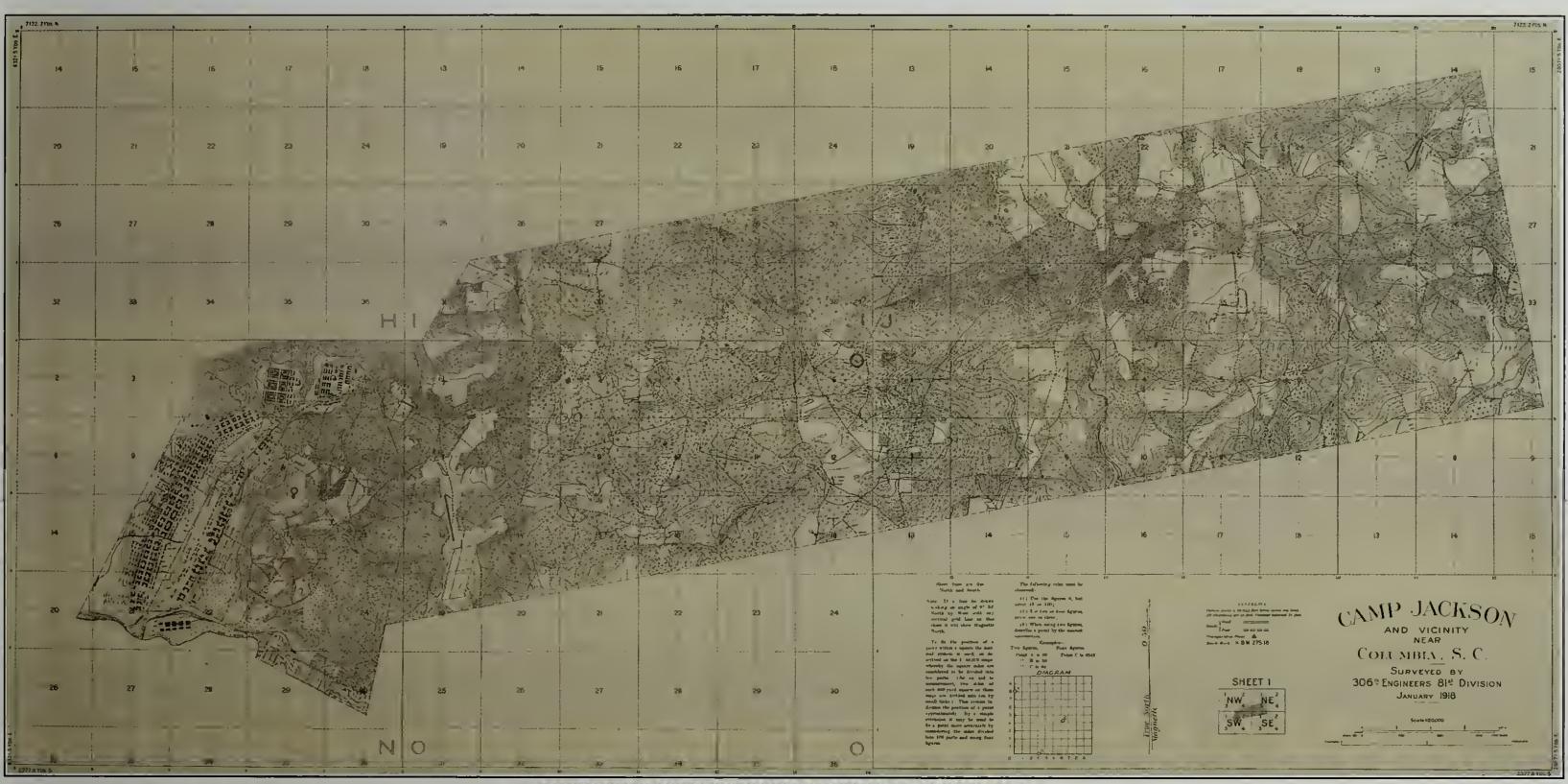
A location 4 miles east of Columbia on Wild Cat Road between Garner's Ferry Road and Camden Road was chosen as the most suitable site for the camp.



Several generations ago, there was located northeast of the city of Columbia a lordly estate comprising about twenty thousand acres owned by General Wade Hampton. Part of this estate is composed of sand hills, having a difference in elevation of about two hundred fifty feet. It is on these sand hills that the cantonment property is located, within gunshot of the stately trees which once surrounded the Hampton Mansion, the columns of which are all that now remain. The water shed is drained by Gill Creek which has a tributary known as Wild Cat Creek, which winds through the cantonment grounds. The buildings, on the cantonment are located on the ridge which lies between Gill Creek and Wild Cat Creek. There is enough loam in the sand to make it stand up very well and underlying the top soil, at from two to five feet from the surface, is an extremely hard clay gravel, beneath which, varying in elevation, rock is found. This rock outcrops on the surface at the extreme southerly end of the cantonment, but it is elsewhere fifty or more feet below the surface.



William Couper, January 17, 1918, Completion Report



CAMP JACKSON AND VICINITY NEAR COLUMBIA, S.C., JANUARY 1918

In 1918, the size of Camp Jackson was 14,331 acres. The cantonment area, on the western end of the camp, sat on 1,238 acres of land, and the rifle and machine gun ranges, extending east from the cantonment, contained 13,093 acres.

ORIGINAL LAND OWNERS

States of America.

of the sub of

have granted.

FUR ALL MEN BY THESE OF

eds nereiparter mention

All trat certain of

between the Camden

ss, and being particul

Jereny referred to

certain tracts of

recerded in

gen, as Trustee, and

recorded in the effi

715, respectively.

TURES.

of Pichland, in the

1917, and heve

and other

deed of Amelia X

MILTED STAT

NAME	ACRES	PRICE PER ACRE	TOTAL PRICE	DATE SOLD
James M. Morgan	202.2	\$50.00	\$10,110.00	6/21/1917
Ella Des. Clarkson	220.2		\$5.00	6/25/1917
Henry Marsh	156.45	\$50.00	\$7,822.50	6/23/1917
Annie Taylor Coleman and Carolina Elizabeth Sylvan	293	\$50.00	\$14,650.00	6/12/1917
Katherine Harris Townsend and others	2	\$75.00	\$150.00	6/12/1917
Katherine Harris Townsend and others	18.97	\$75.00	\$1,422.75	6/12/1917
Katherine Harris Townsend and others	1.98	\$75.00	\$148.50	6/12/1917
Caleb Woodson	51.78	\$61.65	\$3,192.00	7/4/1917
Henry Woodson and others	15.75	\$75.00	\$1,181.25	7/3/1917
Amelia Woodson and others	5	\$90.00	\$450.00	7/3/1917
Preston Patterson	2	\$250.00	\$500.00	7/3/1917
Preston Patterson and others as trustees of St. Mark's Church	1	\$500.00	\$500.00	7/9/1917
Milo Berry	11.75	\$50.00	\$587.50	7/9/1917
Daniel Miles	26.43	\$50.00	\$1,321.50	6/26/1917
Maner M. Coleman	53.26	\$70.00	\$3,728.20	6/16/1917
Laura Wallace	26.5	\$49.43	\$1,310.00	6/30/1917
Henry F. Cooper	16.5	\$60.60	\$1,000.00	6/29/1917
Matilda Evans	5.13	\$75.00	\$384.75	6/29/1917
Mary C. Menckton and others	56.51	\$102.04	\$5,766.25	7/6/1917
B.L. Abney and others	23.7	\$106.91	\$2,533.65	7/2/1917
B.L. Abney and others	308.37	\$106.91	\$32,966.35	7/2/1917
Lillian W. Bellin and others	26.3	Section 2.	- PERSON	7/6/1917
Raphael O. Jones	129	\$45.00	\$5,805.00	7/7/1917
Samuel M. Clarkson	75.53	\$50.00	\$3,776.50	6/25/1917
James H. Johnson and others as trustees of Good Hope M.E. Church	2	\$250.00	\$500.00	7/6/1917
E. Albert Worthy	81	\$50.00	\$4,050.00	6/30/1917
Preston W. Harris	81	\$50.00	\$4,050.00	6/26/1917
David E. Crandall	229	\$65.50	\$15,000.00	7/2/1917
Realty Company of Columbia	1,000	\$25.00	\$25,000.00	7/7/1917
Mary Popwell	2.7			
J.C. Haskell, Trustees	4.8			
Total	3,122.31	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	\$147,911.70	21. 25

On July 20, 1917, the Cantonment Committee of Columbia donated 1,192 acres to the United States government under the condition that the land be used as the site of a military cantonment. Additionally, the Cantonment Committe leased another 1,545 acres to the Army for \$5 an acre per year. In all, the Cantonment Committee provided 2,737 acres of land for Camp Jackson.

Ten 110

MA Closk

The Stain of South Carolina.

MY ALL MEN BY MENE PROPERTS. That 1. J. Edwin Relear, on Trustee, of tee City of Columbia, in the Cou ELY of Fictions, is only State, under one by virtue of the power one authority upon me conferred by the cover ativers normaliter mentioned, and of every either pewer and authority upon me conferred by the several distribution of the pewer and authority me berounte enabling, and in semeideral deeds noreleaster mentioned, and of every either power and authority me berounte enabling, and in consider-etion of the sum of one dellar to me paid by the Enited States of America, receipt whereas is hereby acknowleelien of the sim of one deliar to me hald by the Emited States of America, receipt whereof is moreof in the second of these presents do grant, bargain, cold and released, and by these presents do grant, bargain, cold and released, and by these presents do grant, bargain, cold and released, and by these presents do grant, bargain, cold and released. the said united there or America.

All that certain riece, parcel or tract of land, eituate, lying and being on both side of the Wild Cat

All that certain risco, parcel or tract of land, eithete, lying and being on but side or the write that the city of Columbia, in the color between the Camuen Feat only Carmer's Ferry Read about five miles each ? the City of Columbia, in the Carmer of Displace in the Carmer's Ferry Read about five miles each ? Total of Pichland, in the Stote of South Carelina, centaining eleven hundred and alacty-two neres, mer. uete the said FRITTA TATES OF AMERICA. less, and being particularly shows and delineated on a plat thereof made by Smand Paginosring Company, ested less, and being particularly shees and delineated on a plat thereor and by mand ragineering company, and less in less than the less of the nereby referred to as a part hereof, the mass being bounded on the north by lands of J. Zerin Balser, an hereby referred to as a part hereof, the case being bounded on the morth by tasks of J. Early Briach, Trustee, on the cast by lands of said J. Early Beinger, as Trustee, on the cast by lands of said J. Early Beinger, as Trustee, as the court by the mid Wild Cat Trustee, on the cast by Lands of J. Eighn Beleer, as Trustee; the said tract embracing the whole or parts of the and so the west by Lands of J. Elwin Beleer, as Trustee; the mail tract emprasing the whole of James M. Mergree or treate or thed mereterore senveyed to the said J. Edwin Helser, as Trustes, by descent of June, 1917, respectively, and green or the said of t gae, or rustee, onl of the Dee.Clarkeen and exerc, dated 21 June, 1917, and 25 June, 1917, respectively, respectively, and 25 June, 1917, respectively, and 25 June, 1917, respectively, respectively, respectively, and 25 June, 1917, respectively, respectivel 716. respectively, by deed of Henry March, dated 25 June, 1917, receerded to sold Clark's office in book of The respectively, by deed or Eggry March, dated 25 June, 1917, received to make Clark & orrived in Beach 12 June, 1917. go Jun. by gold of Aunie Taylor Coleman and Carolina Elizabeth Sylven, extra 12 June, 1947e and 1977e office to book of doods "BR", at page 67th by dood of Katherine Harris Terrescad and 1917 reserved in said Clerk's effice in beek of Doods "HT" at page 33, by deed af Caleb-Seedeen, dated h July, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's effice in book of deede "M" at page 75h, by deader Heary seedeen, dated h July, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's effice in book of deeds "M", at page 726, by seedeen and others, dated 3 July, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's efficient in book of deeds "M" at page 726, by seedeen and others, dated 3 July, 1917, recorded in Seedeen and others, dated 3 July, 1917, recorded in Seedeen and others. deed of Ancila Reedses and others, dated 3 July, 1917, recorded in smid Clerk's effice in back of deeds smill rate 712, by used of Presion Pasterson, dated 3 July, 1917, recorded in smid Clerk's effice in back of deed of the control of the contro doed of Amelia Receive and others, unted 3 July, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's office in back of deeds at page 712, by deed of Preston Patterson, dated 3 July, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's Church, dated 9 July, 1917 at page 728, by deed of Preston Patterson and others, as page 29, by deed of Mile Merry, dated 9 July, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 726, by deed of Maner M. Coleman, dated 16 recarded is said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M" at page 726, by deed of Maner M. Coleman, dated 16 recarded is said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M" at page 797, by deed of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded is said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 797, by deed of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 797, by dead of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 797, by dead of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 797, by dead of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 797, by dead of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 797, by deed of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 797, by deed of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 797, by deed of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 798, by deed of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in mid Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 798, by deed of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in mid Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 798, by deed of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in mid Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 798, by deed of Maner M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in M. Coleman M. Coleman M. Coleman, dated 1917, recorded in M. Coleman M. Coleman M. Coleman M. Col June, 1017, recorded in smid Clerk's effice in book of deeds "M" at page 797, by deed of Laura Mallace, said of June, 1017, recorded in smid Clerk's office in book of deads "M", at page 736, by deed of Mailian Branch and 29 June, 1017, recorded in smid Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 736, by deed of Maria.

1. Magnitude 29 June, 1917, recorded in smid Clerk's office is book of deeds "M", at page 736, by deed of Maria.

1. Magnitude 29 June, 1917, recorded in smid Clerk's office is book of deeds "M", at page 736, by deed of Maria. C. Woodken and stoors, exted 6 July, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's office in book of deeds "M", at page 738, by seed of P. L. About and others, exted 2 July, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's office in book of seeds 'M', at ongo 720. by dood of Lillian V. Bollin and others, cated 6 July, 1917, recorded in cald Clerk's office in book of cooks "m", at page 7h2, by dood of Bassel M. Clarkers, asked 5 July, 1917, recorded is said Clerk's series fice of deeds "m", at page 7h2, by dood of Bassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series fice of deeds "m", at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series fice of deeds "m", at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds "m" at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds "m" at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds "m" at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds "m" at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds "m" at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds "m" at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds "m" at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds "m" at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds "m" at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds "m" at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds "m" at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds "m" at page 7h5, by dood of Sassel M. Clarkers, asked 25 June, 1917, recorded in said Clerk's series in the series of deeds at page 1918, and 1918, and 1918, and 1918, and 1918, and 1918, and 1918 In book of acode "M", ot page 732, by cood of James S. Johnson and others, as Trustons of Good Eope M. E. Church dated 6 July, 1917, recorded in maid Cloudes office in book of doods "H" at page 31, by dood of E.Alborn Comman Tours of the 1917, recorded in said Clores engine in book of doods "Fp" at page 718, by dood of Prostes R. Tarris, and to June, 1917, Four ded in sain Clark's affine in Book of deeds "FR", at page 715, by deed of Proster R."

Engris, and to June, 1917, recorded in this Clark's office in book of deeds "M", at page 715, and by deed

E. Grandall, dated 2 July, 1917 recorded to maid Clark's office in book of deeds "M", at page 715, and by deed

> Land deed between J. Belser, trustee, and the United States Government, dated July 20, 1917, deeding 1,192 acres.

of Pealty Company of Columbia, dated 7 July, 1917, recorded in said clerk's office to book of deeds only of the said premises to the said premises and the said premises to the s page 791the conveyance of the mid T. Pely, 1917. Pecersed in mid Plank's office in Nock of deade way of his hereunder to the mid Testing Contants American hairs intended to be the the testing of the his heregader to the mid retied frates of America, being injected and delayed to be, to the rates of the services and injected and delayed to be, to the rates of the services are the services are the services are the services. his hereunder to the maid refled finites of America, heing intecded as I declared to be, to the outers of the change for castesment murrance, heretaken by named as the reversity of the dead above castered to dends hereis described one conveyed, is esercise one respirates of the several efficies, or the right so mure sea, hereteeers prives by cortain of the granters to the deads show anythered to TOSTREP by All and Incline the rights, sembers, hereditaments and approximation to the said right. dee beleging of se any sice inclient or apperiateing. Excepting . However, from the exerction of this conveyance the two varceis phosm on the place hereinehover. e referred to so the preparty of Mary Personal and an entire the transfer and Mackett, little to which here AND aire excenting and reserving unto the maid J. Savin Reiger, an Transport District Policy and Particular Street and Particular St AND also extending and reserving once she waild J. Edwin Reigns, an appropriate of the contract the constants and serving once and restern terring on the contract the constants and contract the contra designs to perpetuity a right of war-we appured to any vanity which corm its verters and restern terrial and for all marpages. Fight to constitute and markets and restern terrial and the constitute and t (to the ordermon returner the mape is communically necessary), for converse, ingress and area, at his terminal many, so, ever and along a name of control of some fifth social a citch extending class the control of control of headmay, ee, ever end along entrip of lend fuffly for is eluth released elements of restriction of the rent north nerveyof entrip entries and extending elements the control election of the control of the c tefor, ite.

AND sice expepting only recorving unto the reld V. Defor Defror, he Trustee, his marret is and and transfer on the mall transfer harminghame facerthes as incorporate in the season of th enigne, oil wood, trees and recepting unto the rold T. Drain Driver, so Trustee, his marret as a struct on the cold trees hereinghous increases and the cold trees are the cold trees as the cold trees are the cold trees and the cold trees are trees there so the grantee or its representatives may designate, with the right of oil server on the shade per times to exter and recove the same, and with such rights of may and of legrons and egrone as may be bec-AND slee excepting and reserving uste the said J. Edwis Beleer, as Tructee, his successors, Seire asset in the successors of the address lands are the said property of the address to the contemps to the con AND slee excepting and reserving unto the smid J. Edwis Beleer, as Tructee, his successore, selve asserbling of the edjacest lasde eward by the gracter on to be conveyed to the Castemont and the resulted. The picks and appropriate as accurrance to said adiabate lands Realty Company of Columbia shall be required, the right and privilege, on appurteened to make adjacent lands. And anistain lines of sever-with the nipse one becomen Realty Company of Columbia shall be required, the right and privilege, on appurteenst to sale adjacent lacds to lay one construct, of a coverient place or places, and saletain lines of cover, with the pipes one necessary of the cover, which may be installed as appurtenances therefor, coessesting outh the sais or saiss of ony severage system which may be isotalled on To service grastee.

20 SEVE AND TO MOLD, ell and emgular the promises before assistence, subject to the condition, exceptless and recervations herein expressed, unto the case United States of Aberica and its successors foreyor. This conveyance to made, however, upon one subject to too express condition that the cale promises of the data frames of America and and for the This conveyance to made, herever, upon one subject to too express condition that the cale promises also as a military mantanest, and upon the said premises being abandaned for much suppose and regular to be hereby conveyed shall be used and secupies by the deverances of the delted States of America so and for the same and an analysis and upon the cald premiers being changed for much purpose and consider the call provent to the granter herein whis successors os wood, the cald promices and outh one every part thereof chall revert to toe granter herein ,his sucressore AED 1, the said J. Davis Beloer, so Trustee, de hereby bine myonif and my sucressore to sarrant and defend all and almostar the said avantage, muhiculas assentiate, assentiate and reservations core forever defend oil and elegular the mid premises, who middless are elegated and my successors to married and in companions and finited States of Appriles. And its missessare, assist avenif and my successors ferover defend ell and elagular the said presides, subject to the said time and reservations our lastely elaining, or to elain, the said Saites of America, and the successors, against ayesif and my encousages. elaining, or to claim, the mane or any part thereof.

Firstess, my hase one seal, this 20th day of July, is the year of our Lord one to canada him smadred than the man and the manufacture of the Reversionty and Indonesiasses of the Seited and covertoes, and in the cas hundred and forty-second year of the Severeignty and Independence of the United Core L. R. Mikell Pounous Mikell J. Edvis Belser.....(Seal) The State of South Caroline,) County of Charleston. Before me 7. Allen Legare', a Netary Public of S.C., percently speared Townseed and made each that Before me T. Alles Legare', a Metary Public of S.C., percently opposed Townsond and made onto that the state of and deed, deliver the within and the state of and deed, deliver the within the state of We amy the within named J. Edwin Bolser, on Trustee, sign, seal, one, as hie oot and dood, deliver the with core in R. Mikell witnessed the 7. Allon Logare, (L. S.) Sotory Public for South Carolina. Recept Public for Young Coroling.

Recorded Poby 20th, 1918 and del te.....

27

LIKES COLUMBIA FOR CAMP PLACE

Wood's Aide Impressed With City's Advantages.

CASE WELL PRESENTED

General Comments on Good Showing Made, by Representatives of Carolina Capital.

By P. II. McGowan.

Washington, April 4 - Senator Tillman today made public the following letter which he has just received from Gen, Leonard Wood regarding Columbia as the site of the army cantonment.

"Your letter of March 20 to the secretary of war forwarded here to me was unfortunately sidetracked into the wrong channel, hence the delay in answering.

"The data as to Columbia, S. C. has been most admirably worked up and presented by a committee of citizens of that city, aided by an officer of the National Guard on leave of absence The site impressed Maj Kilbourno of my staff very favorably when he inspected it, and Columbia will receive full and cureful consideration in the finel determination of the malter"

INSPECTS CAMP SITE

Adjutant General Acts on Request from Gen. Wood.

Mal Gen Leonard Wood, commanding the department of the Last, L S. A. has requested W. W. Moore, the adjutant general, lo inspect the site which Columbia has offered for the army cantonment and make compatison with Camp Moore at Styx. The site to be selected, it is under-stood, will be used for the mobilization of the National Guard of South Carolina Gen, Moore visited Jesierday Columbia's site, which is located near Dent's Pond and will make teport to Gen. Wood

The State, Columbia, South Carolina, April 10, 1917

ARMY OFFICERS INSPECT SITES FOR CANTONMENT

Three Members of Gen. Wood's Staff Visit Columbia and See Two Attractive Tracts Available for Training Camp-Leave Bright Hopes Behind on Departure.

Seeking information to be used in stermaster department. The observabe reported to their commanding of- tory suggested as suitable." were entertained at luncheon by F.a. win W. Hobertson in the early after-incon. occupied the rest of the after-incon in going over figures and detailed information and left last night for Aberdeen, N. C.

Col. Ladue and Capt. Les are memfor Aberdeen, N. C. Col. Ladue and Capt. Les are mem-

bers of the engineering corps while Mat Dolton is assigned to the quar- (CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

the selection of mammoth training tions made in Columbia were from an expert standpoint, "Our guests made a most thorough inspection of rulsed shortly by the United States the proposed camp," said Edwin W. three members of Maj. Gen. Leonard Robertson, chairman of the canton-wood's staff visited Columbia yester-day and while their findings may only over every square foot of the terri-

ficer and be issued by him through The commander of the Southeastmilitary channels it is known that the officers were impressed with the sites Columbia offers. In the party arriving from Charleston early yesterday morning were: Col. W. B. Laduc. Maj. A. C. Duiton and Capt. J. C. H. Lee. They spent the morning in inspecting two hig available tracts, were entertained at luncheon by Edwin W. Hobertson in the early after-

Through April and May 1917, the Army sent numerous representatives to inspect the camp site offered by the city of Columbia.

24 PAGES Part 1. 12 Pages

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR COLUMBIA CAMP

FOUNDED FEB. 18, 1891-9579

DE 7

Exactly

that has

a victor

first tink

60 days of 60,00%

who, are

won her

for the

so many

further

While

there.

Com

COLUMBIA, S. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1917

NEAR CAPITAL CITY

Columbia Selected for One of New Army's Cantonments.

PLAN OF REGISTRA

Machinery Set in Motion to Cass Out Provisions of Selective Draft Service Act of Congress as Outlined by Procl Enation of the President of the United States-Work erson Engaged Be-

After inspections and negotiations were completed, General Leonard Wood named Columbia as the site for a National Army cantonment on May 19, 1917. The site received final approval on June 2, and Hardaway Contracting Company of Columbus, Georgia, accepted the construction contract for the cantonment on June 11, 1917. Hardaway was on site by June 15, and on June 21, 1917, construction began.

CONTINUED ON PAGE ELEVEN

BRITISH

VISI

Provided That Houses for Soldiers Who Will Be Quartered Near Capital City Must Be Ready

By P. H. McGowan. Waylington, June 11.—The war de-Parlment today awarded the contract for the Columbia cantonment to the Hardaway Construction company of Columbus, Ga, and that for Atlanta

to Arlhur Tufty of Atlania. These contracts call for houses of both one unit two stories in construc-Iton which will accommodate approximately 30,000 men and must be for accumancy on september 1.

The basis for remuneration which per cent, on the aggregate of con-

In the contractors will receive will be in struction, and as stated here to contractors will receive will be in struction, and as stated here to contract this inpossible to say at this time with this final cost will be income any at this time income any columbia consists and income in the plant of the plant of the plant of the were somewhat changed two

nicula were somewhat changed two weeks ago.

Inimediately the construction completion hear ('clumbla work of construction hear ('clumbla what in itself the construction, will be rushed toward completion. MORE SITES SELECTED

Columbus (Ga,) Firm to Erect Buildings for Big Cantonment Here.

LAST DOUBTS FALL WITH ANNOUNCEMENT

for Occupancy by First of September.

> .TION ill Take zeing to 2558 Ties. ucracy,

> > 3 -President tonight outon's food conhe had asked Lecome Ameri-Thile House an-In plans for food alled on the counatary assistance in

posed that the food out by men am) waintry on a volunteer

lent, 'I shall certainly The State, Columbia, South ©Carolina, June 12, 1917

selected for the site of one of the camps, but details concerning how many men are to go there, just when they will be sent and how long they will remain there must



MILITARY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

In May 1917, the Army announced the construction of thirty-two new training camps. Sixteen National Guard tent camps were to be completed by August 1917, and sixteen National Army cantonments were to be completed by September 1.

Chapter 3 The Construction

The cantonment site for Camp Jackson was chosen on May 19, 1917, the same day that the Army created a Cantonment Division within the Quartermaster Corps to undertake the construction of the thirty-two new Army camps and cantonments. The construction of Camp Jackson was broken into two phases. From June 11, 1917, to December 22, 1917, Hardaway Contracting Company completed the first phase of construction under the oversight of Constructing Quartermaster William Couper. Columbia Lumber and Manufacturing Company, owned by Harry F. Hann, completed the second phase of construction under the oversight of Constructing Quartermaster Major William H. Supplee from February 1918 to November 11, 1918. The objective of the first phase of construction was to build accommodations for one infantry division, one aero squadron, one telegraph battalion, one balloon company, one regiment of heavy horse-drawn artillery, one infantry regiment, and 12,000 mules and horses. As work progressed, accommodations were added for the permanent base personnel including the hospital force, the quartermaster force, the utilities force, the depot brigade, the remount station personnel, and 6,000 additional animals. The construction work at Camp Jackson during the second phase of construction was in the nature of extensions and additions to the different departments of the camp, namely: the 8ase Hospital; Quartermaster Area, Remount Depot; water, sewer, and electric systems and Auxiliary Remount Depot. The first phase of construction accomplished the land preparation for and construction of 1,519 buildings for a cost of \$8,897,375.42. The second phase of construction finalized the construction of 550 additional buildings for \$3,400,724.58. The complete construction of Camp Jackson, with 2,069 buildings and accommodations for 44,009 men and 18,000 animals cost \$12,298,100, just slightly under the average National Army cantonment cost of \$12,500,000.

The War Department awarded the construction contract for the Columbia cantonment to Hardaway Contracting Company on Monday, June 11, 1917, with the stipulation that the cantonment needed to be completed by September 1, giving Hardaway only sixty-two days to complete the work. Later, this deadline was extended to the end of the year, but 80% of the camp needed to be completed by September 5, when the draftees were set to arrive. Major William Couper, Constructing Quartermaster for the cantonment, arrived in Columbia on June 17, and immediately met with Mr. G. H. Whitaker, Traffic Manager of the Hardaway Contracting Company and Assistant Superintendent of the construction project, to survey the camp site. Camp Jackson was located on 14,331 acres seven miles from the center of Columbia. The city of Columbia donated 1,192 acres, and leased 1,545 acres to the government for \$5 an acre per year. The rest of the land, used primarily for rifle ranges, was largely leased through condemnation proceedings.

On June 22, 1917, Couper received instructions from the Cantonment Division regarding priorities, concerns, and how to proceed with construction. The construction of barracks, mess facilities, lavatories, officers' quarters, and storehouses were to be constructed first, concurrent with the construction of the water and sewer systems. At the same time, roads and railroad sidings absolutely necessary to construction were to be built. All other buildings were not to be built until the barracks were completed, and artillery buildings were to be constructed last. To complete the task, the constructing quartermaster was assigned a consulting engineer, an expert water

and sewer engineer, and a chief accountant to form the core of his engineering force. Materials for construction would be purchased from dealers predetermined by the government, and the quartermaster was responsible for securing the supplies from theft and fire.

The first construction work performed by Hardaway Contracting Company was on June 21, when a small number of men started to clear out underbrush and drain the swamp between Gill Creek and Wild Cat Creek. Due to a lack of building materials, this work continued through the first few weeks of construction. Draining the swamp was a major undertaking; Gill Creek and Wild Cat Creek were both not so much creeks as low lying areas surrounded by swamps. The land was marshy enough "to push a four-foot stick down to the hilt at any point by the pressure of the hand." To drain the land, dynamite was used to clear stumps and matted roots, and then a dredging machine was co-opted from a nearby drainage project to cut a channel twenty-six feet wide and eight feet deep through Gill Creek Swamp and a ditch eight feet wide and six feet deep through Wild Cat Swamp.

A commissary for the construction workers was the first building constructed, completed on June 25. The same day, the first train pulled into the cantonment with a carload of commissary supplies. Construction on the first two barrack buildings began on Monday, June 25, 1917. From there, despite lumber and material shortages, construction continued swiftly. 8y July 3, construction on ten two-story barrack buildings and seven administrative and officers' quarters had started, and telegraph and telephone facilities had been installed. On July 20, less than a month after the commencement of the construction of the first two barracks, 110 buildings had been started: eighty-six large buildings such as barracks, medical buildings, and guard houses; twenty-one company lavatories; and three officers' lavatories. One week later, construction had started on twenty-eight additional buildings: six two-story buildings and twenty-two one-story buildings. 8y August 11, construction had begun on 350 buildings and 140 lavatories. On August 28, Camp Jackson reached the peak of its construction with 10,585 laborers on site. On September 1, the original completion date for construction, the work at Camp Jackson was 60% complete, and by September 5, when the first draftees arrived, accommodations for 12,500 Soldiers had been completed. After September 5, construction continued alongside training activities. By September 17, accommodations for 19,200 Soldiers were completed; on October 1, 30,000 Soldiers could be accommodated; and by December 1, completed quarters for 42,498 officers and men were available. On October 22, 1917, the base hospital was completed, and on November 1, Camp Jackson's flagpole was erected in front of the commander's headquarters. On December 22, 1917, the initial construction of Camp Jackson was completed, and Hardaway Contracting Company turned over the entire camp to the Army. In February 1918, the second phase of construction commenced with Harry F. Hann's Columbia Lumber and Manufacturing Company expanding the Base Hospital, the Quartermaster Area, the Remount Depot and the Auxiliary Remount depot, and the camp's water, sewer, and electric systems. From February to November 1918, Hann completed 107 different projects. Construction work continued until November 11, 1918, when the armistice was signed and all work at Camp Jackson was called to a halt.

CAMP JACKSON TIMELINE JUNE - DECEMBER 1917

June 11, 1917: The War Department awarded the contract for the construction of the Columbia cantonment to the Hardaway Construction company of Columbus, Georgia.

June 16, 1917: Mr. C. H. Whitaker of the Hardaway Contracting Company arrived at Columbia and assumed the duties of Assistant Superintendent.

June 17, 1917: William Couper, Constructing Quartermaster, arrived.

June 19, 1917: Couper acquired 260 condemned National Guard tents to house African American construction workers at the cantonment.

June 21, 1917: With the draining of Gill Creek swamp, construction of Camp Jackson began.

June 22, 1917: The first Soldiers arrived at Camp Jackson. One hundred ten men from Company E, 1st Regiment, South Carolina Infantry, with Captain Walker in command, arrived to serve as camp guard.

June 23, 1917: Construction of a railroad trestle into Camp Jackson was completed. The bridge was erected in fifteen days.

June 25, 1917: Construction of buildings started.

July 18, 1917: The War Department issued General Order Number 95, re-designating the cantonment as Camp Jackson in honor of President Andrew Jackson, a South Carolina native.

July 19, 1917: The Cantonment Realty Company was chartered with Edwin Robertson as the president, The company had \$200,000 as capital stock.

July 20, 1917: Columbia gifted 1,192 acres to the United States under the condition that the land be used for a military cantonment. The first sewer line was laid at Camp Jackson.

August 25, **1917**: Brigadier General Charles H. Barth, commander of the 81st Division, arrived. Barth was Camp Jackson's first commander.

August 28, 1917: 10,585 workers were on site to construct Camp Jackson. This was the largest number of men on the job on any one day.

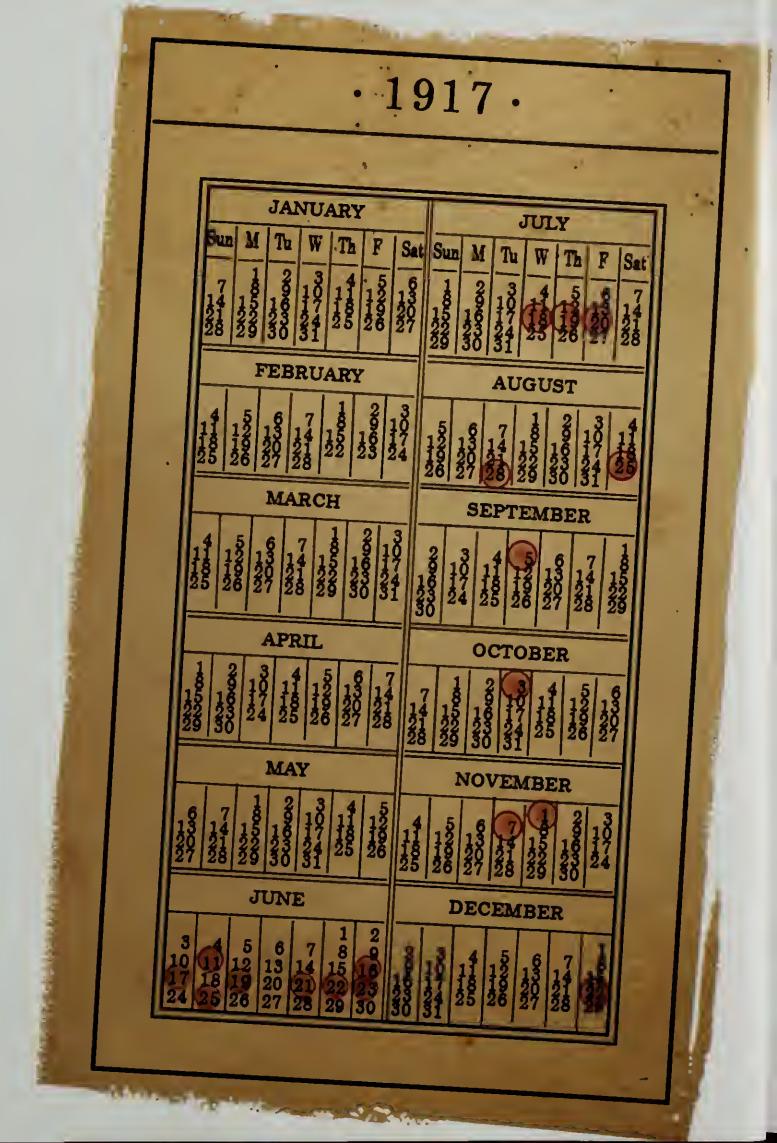
September 5, 1917: First drafted Soldiers arrived.

October 3, 1917: First African American draftees arrived at Camp Jackson.

November 1, 1917: The post flagpole was erected in front of the commander's headquarters.

November 7, 1917: The first base hospital opened.

December 22, 1917: Initial construction of Camp Jackson completed. Hardaway Contracting turned over the entire camp to the Army.





CAMP JACKSON TIMELINE JANUARY - NOVEMBER 1918

January 7, 1918: The Y.M.C.A. chautauqua tent burned down. The Y.M.C.A. tent, which could seat over 2,000 people, hosted entertainment shows for the Soldiers.

January 25, 1918: Camp Jackson had the largest government-operated laundry facility in the country.

January 30, 1918: Former President William Taft visited Camp Jackson.

February 14, 1918: Post Library and Y.W.C.A. Hostess House opened.

February 22, 1918: Major William H. Supplee reported as Constructing Quartermaster.

February 26, 1918: Harry F. Hann was awarded the contract to build twelve additional hospital buildings and twenty warehouses.

April 13, 1918: The first baby born in an Army cantonment, Caroline Jackson, is birthed at the maternity ward at Camp Jackson.

May 7, 1918: The Christian Science camp welfare building was completed.

May 10, 1918: A train fell off of the railroad trestle at Camp Jackson, killing nine Soldiers.

May 11, 1918: Camp Jackson designated as the Army Field Artillery Replacement Depot.

May 18, 1918: The 81st Division left Camp Jackson, and the 5th Division moved in.

June 2, 1918: Red Cross Convalescent House completed.

July 18, 1918: An aviation field, later recognized as Emerson Field, was built at Camp Jackson to train aero units.

August 10, 1918: Land clearing for North Camp Jackson commenced.

September 20, 1918: Spanish Influenza claimed its first death at Camp Jackson.

October 26, 1918: Construction workers from Puerto Rico arrived at Camp Jackson.

November 5, 1918: Jewish Welfare Building completed.

November 11, 1918: War ended. All construction at Camp Jackson called to a halt.



CONSTRUCTION STAFF
Government and Contractors, Hardaway Contracting Company

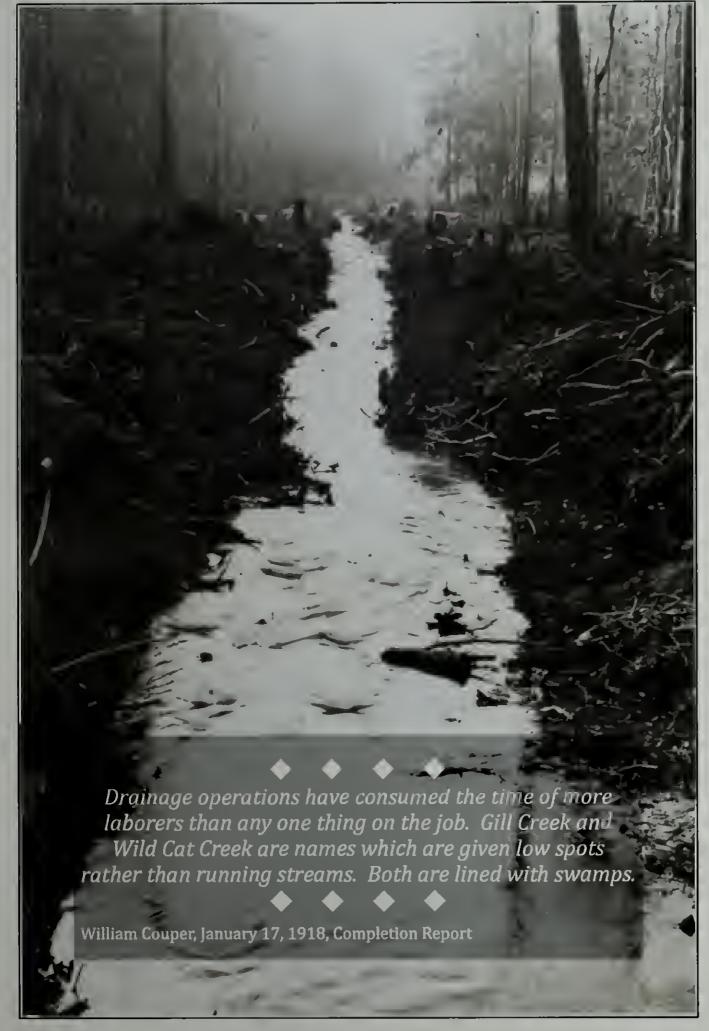


OFFICERS OF CONSTRUCTION STAFF
(From left to right) H. C. Dinkins, William Couper, W. M. Crunden, and H. J. MacDonald



MAJOR WILLIAM COUPER AND MR. HENRY B. CRAWFORD

Couper was the Army's constructing quartermaster, and Crawford was the general superintendent of Hardaway Contracting. Crawford had extensive experience in railway construction and operation.





In order to build Camp Jackson, the construction crews needed to drain Gill Creek Swamp. Seen here are before and after pictures of their efforts.





When we arrived here on June 17th, some of the land was under cultivation, the crops being principally cotton and corn. Some of the land was heavily wooded, and some was a dense swamp in which gum trees flourished so that the surface of the bog was but a mass of roots with hassocks interspersed, making it practically impossible for a man to cross. The majority of the land was covered with what is known as blackjack trees, a species of scrub oak. These are of practically no value for shade or fuel.

William Couper, January 17, 1918, Completion Report





PAY DAY Cantonment, Columbia, South Carolina, circa 1917



FOREMAN AND EMPLOYEES OF HARRY F. HANN Camp Jackson, South Carolina, 1918



HARRY F. HANN CONSTRUCTION CREW, CAMP JACKSON, 1918

Hann took over construction at Camp Jackson in February 1918 after Hardaway Contracting completed the initial phase of construction.



Date	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
1		1,817	7,057	9,810	8,433	5,339	4,928	996
2		1,970	7,002	455	9,102	5,887	123	1,062
3		2,050	7,088	9,532	9,205	5,670	4,701	1,264
4		2,118	6,913	10,050	9,245	7,772	4,403	1,644
5		2,102	934	9,373	9,164	5,230	5,050	1,815
6		2,070	7,046	10,000	8,420	5,812	4,801	1,770
7		2,069	8,773	9,761	683	5,613	4,843	2,442
8		1,271	8,450	10,142	7,794	5,383	2,303	2,759
9		2,235	9,042	406	8,050	5,680	333	2,395
10		2,536	8,855	8,593	7,245	5,684	3,093	2,467
11		2,854	8,974	9,660	8,028	449	3,496	2,307
12		2,859	1,348	9,553	7,995	5,106	535	1,717
13		2,887	8,808	9,593	7,810	5,436	996	35
14		2,829	9,575	9,741	208	5,124	1,023	1,820
15		250	10,085	9,983	7,049	5,381	1,847	1,508
16		2,957	10,547	1,026	7,432	5,512	1,949	1,188
17		3,532	10,570	8,884	7,290	5,373	2,770	1,116
18		3,725	10,224	9,892	7,046	345	3,288	898
19		3,651	608	9,429	7,313	4,853	3,443	753
20		3,798	8,485	9,174	7,375	5,264	3,481	
21	17	3,818	10,004	9,841	556	5,161	3,283	3-10-
22	21	362	10,139	9,323	6,819	5,254	2,114	F 62 W C
23	50	3,973	9,916	316	7,076	5,075	457	
24	150	4,860	10,523	8,585	5,634	5,093	399	-0.00
25	225	5,475	10,509	9,128	5,941	226	34	1
26	425	5,313	9,592	9,026	6,589	4,561	942	TO CLAN
27	650	5,396	9,232	9,457	6,306	5,061	1,191	
28	885	5,705	10,585	9,343	711	5,060	1,661	AND Y
29	1,175	428	9,661	5,539	5,743	4,799	2,028	
30	1,506	5,158	10,204	241	5,831	4,363	252	10.37
31		6,482	10,029	A STORY	5,312	-	701	
TOTAL	5,154	96,554	252,326	235,886	201,267	145,786	70,466	29,956

NUMBER OF MEN AT WORK DAILY FROM JUNE 21ST TO JANUARY 19TH AT CAMP JACKSON

LABOR AT CAMP JACKSON

The Army contracted with Hardaway Contracting Company and with Columbia Lumber and Manufacturing Company to build Camp Jackson. Numerous smaller sub-contractors were hired including Walker Electric and Plumbing Company for the electrical and plumbing systems and R. M. Hudson Company for the roads.

The first construction workers reported to the cantonment on June 21. There were seventeen men. On June 22, there were twenty-one men. By June 29, one week later, there were over one thousand men reporting to the cantonment for work. Two months later, on August 28, there were over ten thousand laborers. Sixty-six percent of these laborers were carpenters.

Between June 21, 1917, and January 19, 1918, there were between 17 and 10,585 men working at Camp Jackson every day, with a daily average of 4,909 men. During the second phase of construction, from February to November 1918, between 716 and 4,200 men were employed daily on construction work, with a daily average of 1,683 men. The lowest paid of these laborers were water boys, earning twelve and half cents per hour (\$1.25 per day). The highest paid of these laborers were the concrete specialists with the general concrete foreman earning \$225 per month (\$7.50 per day) and first class concrete finishers earning \$7 for 10 hours (\$7 per day). The most common laborer was the carpenter, earning forty-nine cents per hour (\$4.90 per day).

RATES OF EMPLOYEES AT CAMP JACKSON, HARDAWAY CONTRACTING COMPANY, 1917
The construction of Camp Jackson required 1,027,580 man-

The construction of Camp Jackson required 1,027,580 mandays of labor for a total cost of \$3,927,209.39. The average wage per man per day was \$3.82.

IOB TITLE Capenter Foreman Carpenter..... Carpenter helpers Labor Foreman Laborers Water boys Inside wireman..... Inside helpers Lineman Foreman Helpers, outside General concrete foreman..... Plumbing foreman 5team fitters foreman Concrete foreman..... Foreman sewer main trunk line Foreman sewer branch lines Foreman and engineers switching machines General Carpenter foreman Gas engineers Concrete finishers 1st class Concrete finishers 2d class 5ewer layers (Brick) Mixer man Teamsters Rodman (Ducts)..... Fireman.... 5aw filers Laborers (Concrete work only) Plumbers Plumbers helpers Road work foreman..... Road work, hook driver Road work, loader Road work, dumper Road work, plow driver Road work, spreader (stone) Road work, roller man Road work, corral man Cook..... Laborers Water boy Blacksmith Blacksmith helper.....

WAGE \$0.50 per hour \$0.49 per hour \$0.25 per hour \$0.50 per hour \$0.35 per hour \$0.175 per hour \$0.125 per hour \$5.50 per ten hours work \$3.44 per ten hours work \$5.50 per ten hours work \$6.88 per ten hours work \$2.00 per ten hours work \$225.00 per month, no overtime \$200.00 per month, no overtime \$200.00 per month, no overtime \$200.00 per month, no overtime \$6.00 for ten hours \$5.00 for ten hours \$6.00 for ten hours \$6.00 for ten hours \$3.50 for ten hours \$7.00 for ten hours \$5.00 for ten hours \$3.00 for ten hours \$3.50 for ten hours \$1.75 for ten hours \$3.00 for ten hours \$3.00 for ten hours \$4.00 for ten hours \$2.00 for ten hours \$5.50 for eight hours \$3.00 for eight hours \$5.00 for ten hours \$2.50 for ten hours \$2.50 for ten hours \$2.50 for ten hours \$2.00 for ten hours \$2.50 for ten hours \$4.50 for ten hours \$2.00 for ten hours \$2.00 for ten hours \$1.75 for ten hours \$1.25 for ten hours \$3.50 for ten hours \$2.00 for ten hours





Hardaway Contracting was awarded the contract to build Camp Jackson on June 11, 1917, and they began survey work the very next week. By July 9, barracks, a canteen, and a motor truck company had been erected.



The initial contract with Hardaway Contracting required that accommodations for thirty thousand Soldiers be completed and ready for occupancy by September 1, 1917, for the first troops arrival. With only sixty-two days for construction, Hardaway needed to construct several barracks each day.



By July 2, 1917, 1,900 men were employed at Camp Jackson constructing the new cantonment. William Couper moved into the construction quartermaster office on July 4.





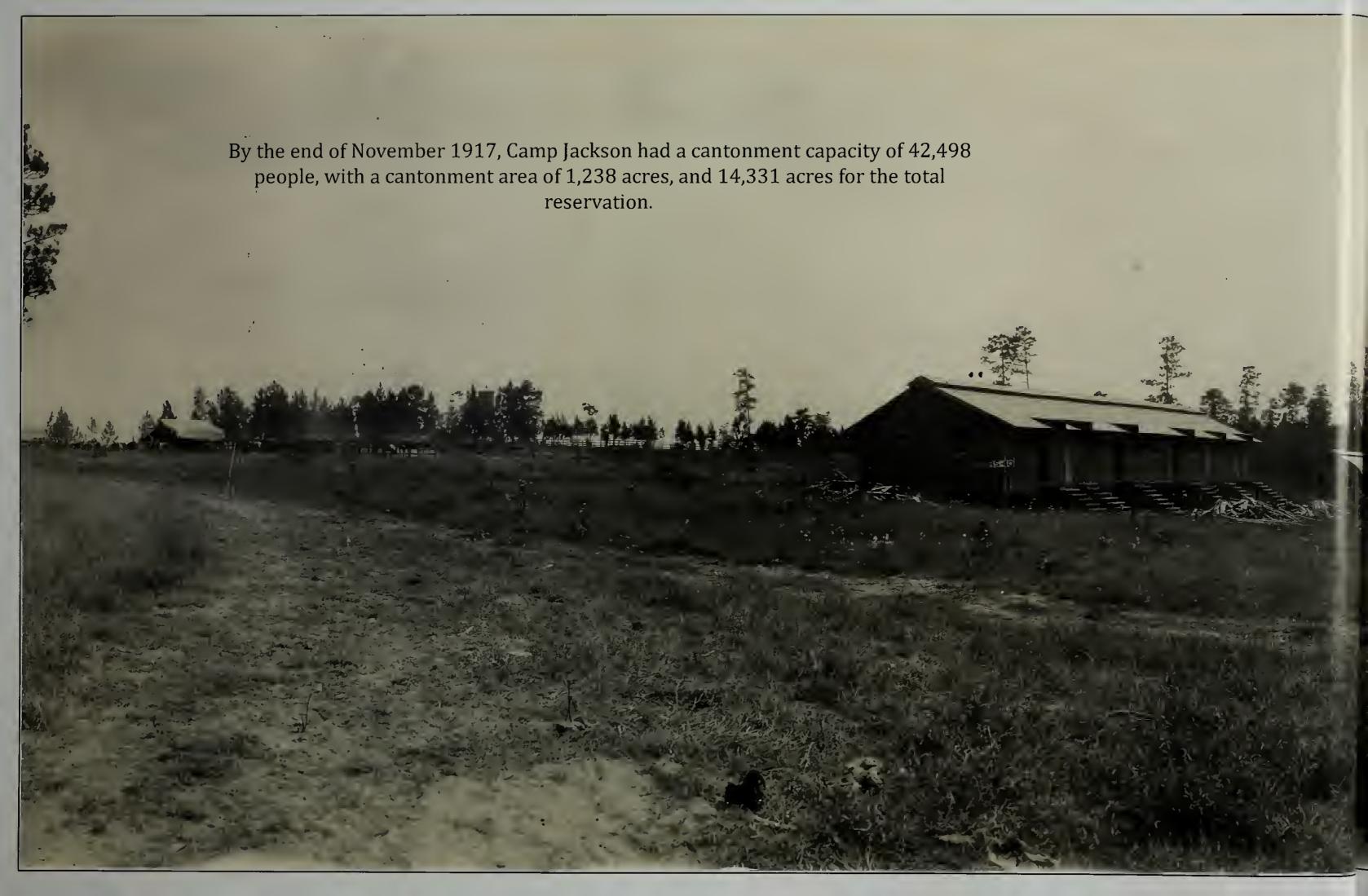


 \diamond \diamond \diamond

During the first weeks of the work, we found ourselves with an increasing number of laborers and the only available thing to be done was clearing land, as we did not at that time have plans showing where the buildings were to go. In consequence a number of trees in the area where buildings were started were destroyed which might otherwise have been saved. This condition was remedied as soon as the planners got ahead of the work. The clearing was done entirely with axes, bush hooks, mattocks and kindred instruments, and a Hercules stump puller was used on the large stumps.

William Couper, January 17, 1918, Completion Report

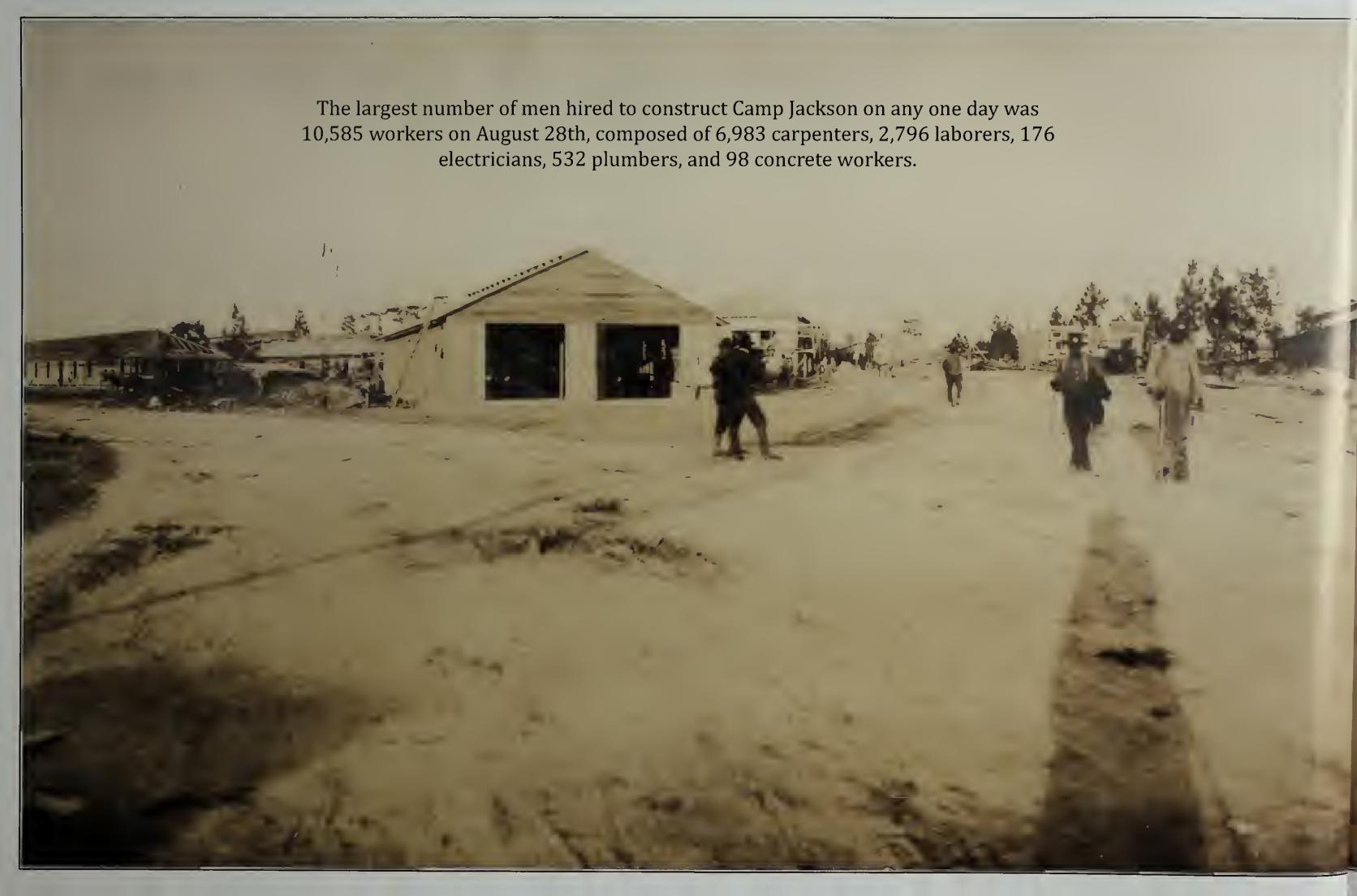


















* A Prince	Party Control	3 854 28
	*	
N. C. A.		
A		
	e je drom s	

ITEM	UNIT	RECEIVED		
Lumber	1,000-board-feet	56,200,000		
Doors	Number	10,967		
Window Sash	Number	69,412		
Wall Board	Square feet	338,632		
Nails	Kegs	14,725		
Cement	Bonds	86,771		
Wood pipe (all sizes)	Foot	63,657		
Terra cotta pipe (all sizes)	Foot	197,801		
Cast iron pipe, water supply (all sizes)	Foot	47,691		
Cast iron pipe, sewerage (all sizes)	Foot	72,002		
Steel supply pipe (all sizes)	Foot	519,426		
Motors		45		
Distributing transformers	Number	154		
Wire (including inside wiring)	Mile	370.96		
Pumps	Number	9		
Wood, concrete, & steel tanks	Number	6		
Wood, concrete, & steel tanks (aggregate capacity)	Gallon	65,000		
Cots	Number	44,069		
Hose carts	Number	38		
Fire engines	Number	6		
Fire extinguishers	Number	403		
Fire hose	Foot	24,500		
Fire hydrants	Number	285		
Head pump tanks	Number	840		
Fire pails	Number	10,650		
Chemical engines	Number	6		
Kitchen stoves & ranges	Number	655		
Garbage incinerators	Number	1		
Shower heads	Number	2740		
Water closet bowls	Number	3601		
Urinal troughs	Number	1068		
Tank heaters & tanks	Number	1169		
Heating boilers	Number	152		
Radiation	Square feet	114,165		
Cannon Stoves	Number	312		
Room heaters	Number	2,576		
Refrigerators	Number	366		
QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL MATERIALS RECEIVED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT OF CAMP JACKSON				





Labor Paid by Contractor	\$3,823,510.55	
Material Paid by Contractor	2,970,252.65	
Labor Paid by Government	150.14	
Material Paid by Government	575,678.40	
Labor Paid by Road Contractor	75,765.15	
Material Paid by Road Contractor	87,266.41	
Rental of teams & saddle horses \$215,881.75		
Rental of other equipment 147,796.85		
Rental of Contractors' Equipment	363,678.50	
Total Labor and Material		\$7,896,301.90
Contractor's fees	\$373,531.48	
Engineering fees	10,190.00	
Other fees	0	-
Salaries of Contractor's Office employees	127,924.45	
Salaries of Engineering employees	72,146.65	
Salaries of auditor's employees	101,354.23	
Expenses Engineering employees	1,949.68	11-66-
Expenses Auditor's employees	1,706.41	
Expenses other employees	180,901.25	
Insurance and premium on bonds, General Contractor	103,655.54	
Insurance and premium on bonds, Road contractor	278.00	
Office equipment and supplies	14,078.62	
Any other overhead expenses	13,357.21	
Total Overhead charges		\$1,001,073.52
	-	
Grand Total of labor, material, and overhead charges		\$8,897,375.42

STATEMENT OF COST OF CAMP JACKSON

Construction Quartermaster William Couper provided the statement above to show the cost of construction at Camp Jackson from June 1917 to January 19, 1918, the date on which original construction forces left. Of the construction authorized, Couper estimated that about \$50,000 worth remained to be done and about \$300,000 worth of bills had not been presented.



- 1. Laundry Building
- 2. Infantry Barracks
- 3. Fire Observation Tower
- 4. Division Commander's Quarters
- 5. Railroad Trestle
- 6. Division Storehouses
- 7. Y.W.C.A. Hostess House
- 8. Knights of Columbus Hall
- 9. Post Library
- 10. Liberty Theater
- 11. Fire Department
- 12. Base Hospital
- 13. Rifle Range
- 14. Machine Gun Range
- 15. Remount Station

Chapter 4 The Buildings

For the construction of the sixteen National Army cantonments built in 1917, speed was the priority. Centralized planning was one of the methods used by the Quartermaster Corps to expedite the process. The Quartermaster Corps provided each of the camps with general camp layouts, standardized building plans, water supply plans, sewage requirements, electricity and lighting supply plans, and road construction specifications to be adapted to the individual cantonment sites. An emphasis was placed on fire prevention, a sanitary water supply, and sewage arrangements. In all of the cantonments, construction was kept as simple and utilitarian as possible. Each cantonment was to have approximately 1,700 buildings arranged in one of two typical layouts, known as the straight-line and the U-shape layouts. Construction quartermasters were to adapt these plans to their particular camp site topography, keeping as close to the original drawings as possible and allowing plenty of room for expansion. Buildings were grouped and organized in a grid-like pattern which separated regiments by military rank and hierarchy. The construction of buildings followed design plans issued by the Quartermaster Corps in May 1917. All buildings were one-story, wooden structures except for the barracks. Barracks were two-stories tall in order to conserve space and to reduce the amount of infrastructure (electrical wiring, water mains, sewers, etc.) required. The buildings were heated by stoves and room heaters and were lit by 40-watt lamps.

By the end of construction in November 1918, Camp Jackson had 2,069 buildings with a capacity of 44,009 men and 18,000 animals. The highly centralized layout of Camp Jackson's buildings followed the U-shape layout developed by the Quartermaster Corps. Camp Jackson's central main street Wildcat Road (renamed Jackson 8 oulevard in 1941) and drill field was approximately 1,000 feet wide and 1.3 miles long and ran North-South from Wild Cat Creek to Camden Road. Battalion and regimental streets ran parallel to the drill field. Infantry and training battalion barracks were placed on the west side of the drill field. On the east side of the drill field were the administration buildings and barracks for the Ammunition train, the Light Artillery battalion, the Heavy Artillery battalion, and the Supply train. The entrance to the camp was located on the South end of camp, and the base hospital was situated on the north end, at the highest point on base.

In the first phase of construction, from June 1917 until December 1917, 1,S19 buildings were completed, and in the second phase of construction, from February 1918 until November 1918, 5S0 buildings were added. Most buildings on base were for lodging; there were 119 officers' quarters capable of housing 1,700 officers, and 402 barracks capable of housing 42,309 enlisted men. When constructed, each enlisted men barracks was designed to house and feed one company of 150 Soldiers. The first floor was divided in half to accommodate fifty Soldiers and a mess hall, and one hundred Soldiers slept upstairs. In August 1917, the barracks design was modified, according to a reorganization of the Army, to accommodate a total of five hundred Soldiers, two companies of 2S0 Soldiers each, in three barracks buildings. Two of the barracks buildings still contained mess halls on the ground floor to feed the two companies, but the third building eliminated the mess hall to accommodate an additional fifty men. The barracks were grouped by battalion so all of the infantry battalions were housed together, the light artillery battalions were housed together, and the heavy artillery battalions were housed together. There were 403 lavatories, 3S additional mess halls, 189 stables, and 26 administrative buildings to support the Soldiers placed in proximity to the barracks. Camp Jackson's original building inventory also included thirteen post exchanges, twelve guard houses, fifty-one storehouses, sixteen shops, three garages, one hundred and two

sheds, four magazines, seven civic buildings, three fire stations, one post office building, one laundry building, one bakery, one telephone/ telegraph building, one sewage disposal building, the base hospital with more than sixty buildings, and the remount station with forty buildings and twelve stables. In addition to the assemblage of buildings, the construction of Camp Jackson included the installation of a water supply and distribution system, a sewage system, an electrical system, telephone and telegraph lines, roads, and railroad tracks.

The plumbing work was completed by a sub-contractor, Walker Electric and Plumbing Company of Atlanta, GA. The permanent water supply of Camp Jackson, with a required daily allowance of fifty-five gallons per capita, was provided by the city of Columbia. The water distribution system was composed of 47,691 feet (9.0 miles) of cast iron pipe, S19,426 feet (98.4 miles) of steel supply pipe, and 62,600 feet (11.9 miles) of wood stave pipe supplied by the Redwood Manufacturing Company of San Francisco, California. At the hospital there was a concrete water reservoir with a capacity of 1.3 million gallons; on Jones Hill, the highest spot on the cantonment, there was an elevated wooden tank with a capacity of thirty thousand gallons; and at the remount station there were three wooden tanks with capacities of ten thousand gallons each. 197,801 linear feet (24.2 miles) of terra cotta, salt glazed pipe and 72,002 feet (13.6 miles) of cast iron pipe was used in the construction of the sewage system. Manholes were spaced 3S0 feet apart and had locked wooden covers to prevent their use as waste receptacles.

Electricity for the cantonment was obtained from the Columbia Railway Gas & Electric Company. The system was 3-wire, 3-phase, 40 cycles, 2,300 volts for primary distribution and 3-wire, 220-110 volts for secondary distribution. Exterior lighting was provided on poles spaced 250-300 feet apart, and interior lighting was provided by 40-watt lamps with metal cone reflector shades. In lavatories and in storehouses, wire lamp guards were used to prevent breakage. 0.2 watts of illumination (12.4 foot-candles) were provided per square foot in the barracks. Six 8S0-kilowatt transformers served Camp Jackson. The electrical lighting system, also installed by Walker Electric and Plumbing Company, entailed the use of 371 miles of interior wiring.

The roads, laid by R. M. Hudson Company, had a 6-inch crushed rock base with a 3-inch black tar surface. The standard width of the pavement was eighteen feet. Due to the poor condition of roads to and on Camp Jackson, the railroad became an integral part of Camp Jackson. To distribute supplies and coal to the buildings around Camp Jackson, there were 39,97S linear feet of railroad tracks extending from the southern entrance of the camp, all the way north to the base hospital and east to the ordnance magazines and the remount station. The railroad tracks entered Camp Jackson at the southern end of camp over a deep ravine via a 600 foot long, 4S foot high railroad trestle at the south end of the cantonment. Constructed by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and completed on June 23, the trestle took about fifteen days to complete. From this railroad trestle, the railroad tracks continued into Camp Jackson to a sizable railroad yard where the division storehouses were located. The railroad yard had a holding area for 160 cars and the capability of moving six trains at once. Additionally, a separate trolley line, laid by the Columbia Street Railway Company, entered camp on the western border in the middle of the infantry barracks, ran north along Wildcat Road, and ended on the northwest side of the cantonment at Jackson Circle.



CAMP JACKSON, COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA Printed by J. D. Klass of Baltimore, Maryland Passed by Committee of Public Information





RAILROAD TRESTLE LEADING INTO CAMP

The railroad trestle spanning over Wildcat Creek was six hundred feet long and forty-five feet high. It was built by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad in fifteen days.



Each barracks was designed to house a company of 150 Soldiers. Ten barracks housed a regiment, and 100 barracks housed a division.



BARRACKS AND BATHHOUSES Circa 1917



CAMP EXPRESS, ELECTRIC STREET CAR

Richland Library, Columbia, South Carolina

The Columbia Railway, Gas, and Electric Company operated the Camp Express street car line between downtown Columbia to Camp Jackson. The street car ran from 5:30 A.M. to 11 P.M., and the fare from the Columbia city limits to the cantonment was five cents.



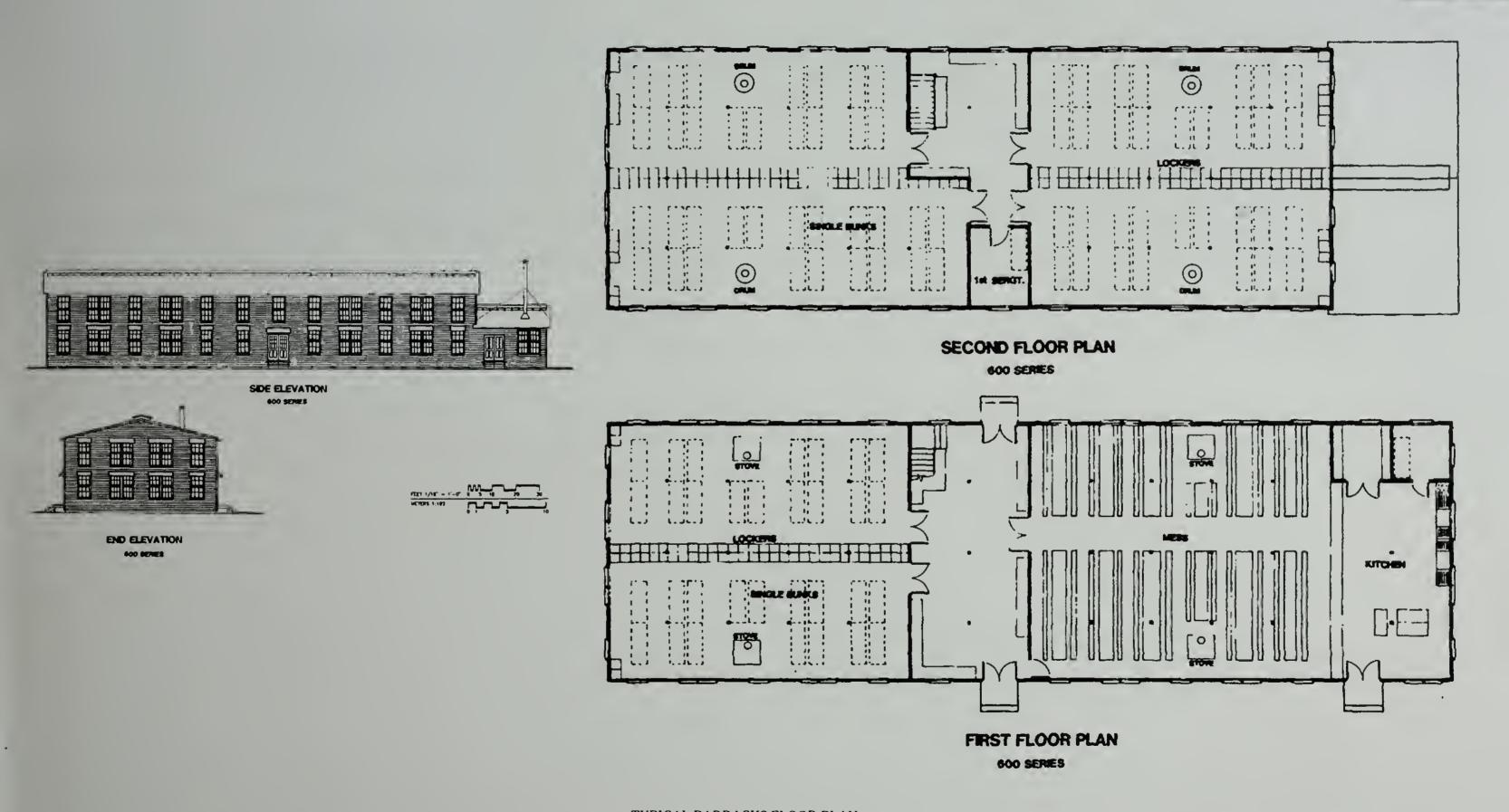
VIEW OF EASTERN SECTION OF CAMP JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1918



A typical company barracks housed a regimental company of 150 Soldiers. Camp Jackson maintained 402 barracks to house 42,309 enlisted Soldiers.



BARRACKS INTERIOR
In a typical barracks, the downstairs housed a kitchen and mess hall; upstairs were dormitories.



TYPICAL BARRACKS FLOOR PLAN

In June 1917, the barracks were designed to house and feed a company of 150 Soldiers with one hundred bunks upstairs and fifty bunks and a mess hall downstairs (seen above). In August 1917, the Army was restructured so that a company was composed of 250 Soldiers, and the barracks needed to be reorganized. The barracks were reconfigured for three buildings to house two companies. Two of the barracks remained the same with mess halls located downstairs, but the third barracks was constructed without a mess hall, so two hundred Soldiers could be housed inside, providing bunks for a total of five hundred Soldiers in three barracks.



TYPICAL OFFICERS' QUARTERS Circa 1917



OFFICERS' MESS HALL Circa 1917



TYPICAL OFFICERS' QUARTERS Circa 1917

OFFICER LIFE



COMMANDING GENERAL'S QUARTERS

The Commanding General of Camp Jackson took up residence in Building JJ-12, off of Wildcat Road.







LARGE DIVISION STOREHOUSES

REGIMENTAL STOREHOUSES

LARGE DIVISION STOREHOUSES

STOREHOUSES

Twelve division storehouses were constructed at the southern end of Camp Jackson. Storehouses were placed along the railroad tracks and usually had loading docks with large doors to facilitate moving supplies in and out. The division storehouses were larger than the regimental storehouses to store more goods.





MESS HALLS

There were thirty-five mess halls built at Camp Jackson, in addition to the 225 mess halls located in the enlisted men barracks. Typical fare in garrison included beef, mutton, bacon, corned beef hash, dried fish, bread, beans, rice, hominy, potatoes, onions, canned tomatoes, fresh locally-grown vegetables, prunes, dried apples, dried peaches, and coffee.





The Camp Jackson flag was raised for the first time on November 1, 1917. *The State* commemorated the occasion with the article "Camp Jackson Realizes Idealism of Old Glory," printed November 2, 1917.

Impressive Ceromoies at Raising of Flag—General Particles of the Common of the Common





A PECULIAR VIEW OF THE POLE

The Camp Jackson flagpole, erected in October 1917, was located in front of the 81st Division headquarters building. The Camp Jackson flagpole was 153 feet tall, made of two straight timbers spliced together.



READY TO RAISE THE POLE

The pole was set in a concrete base and secured by eight guy wires that were embedded in four concrete anchors. The names of all the Camp Jackson officers were placed in a metal box in the concrete base. A marble slab, with the inscription "Camp Jackson, Dedicated to the Soldiers of America, November 1, 1917" was placed over the box.



OVERHEAD VIEW OF BASE HOSPITAL COMPLEX, 1918



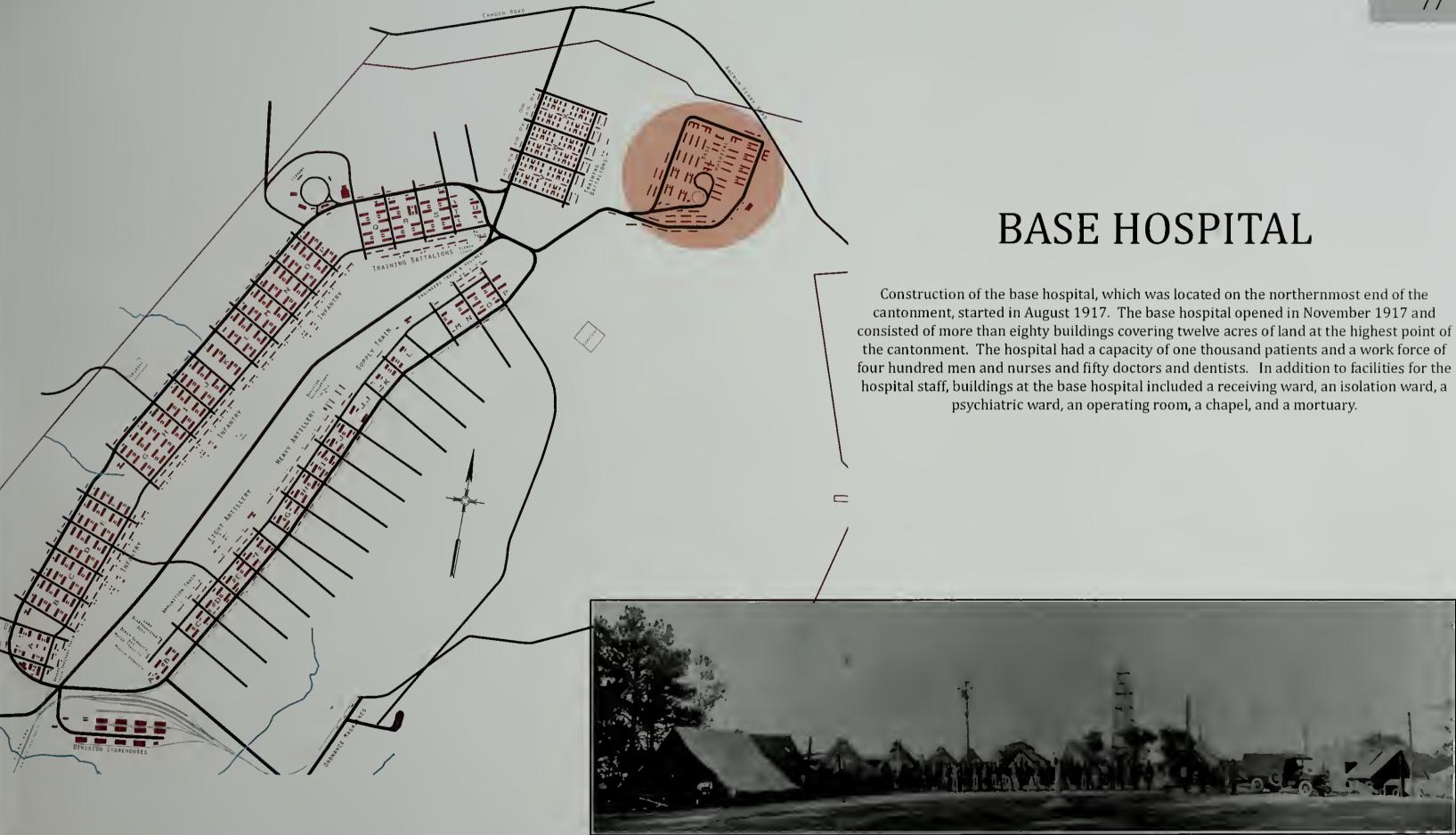
POST OPERATION ROOM, CIRCA 1917



INSIDE WARD OF HOSPITAL, 1917



BASE HOSPITAL, JULY 1918



Before Camp Jackson's hospital was opened, medical treatment for those who had minor ills was conducted at a field hospital. Those patients who were seriously sick and those requiring major operations, however, were treated at the Baptist Hospital in Columbia, South Carolina.



BASE HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1918



"G" AND "H" SECTIONS OF BASE HOSPITAL, 1918



CANTEEN ROAD, BASE HOSPITAL, 1918



RED CROSS BUILDING, 1918



INTERIOR VIEW, CONVALESCENT HOUSE, 1918

RED CROSS

On July 1, 1918, a Red Cross House was officially opened under the supervision of Field Director G. P. Shingler. This organization played an important role in entertaining hospitalized persons in the various wards, as well as those patients who were able to visit the Red Cross building.



LIBERTY THEATER



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CAMP VILLAGE BUILDING



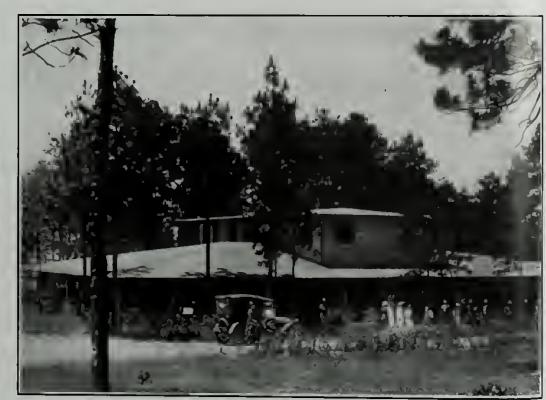
POST LIBRARY



KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HALL



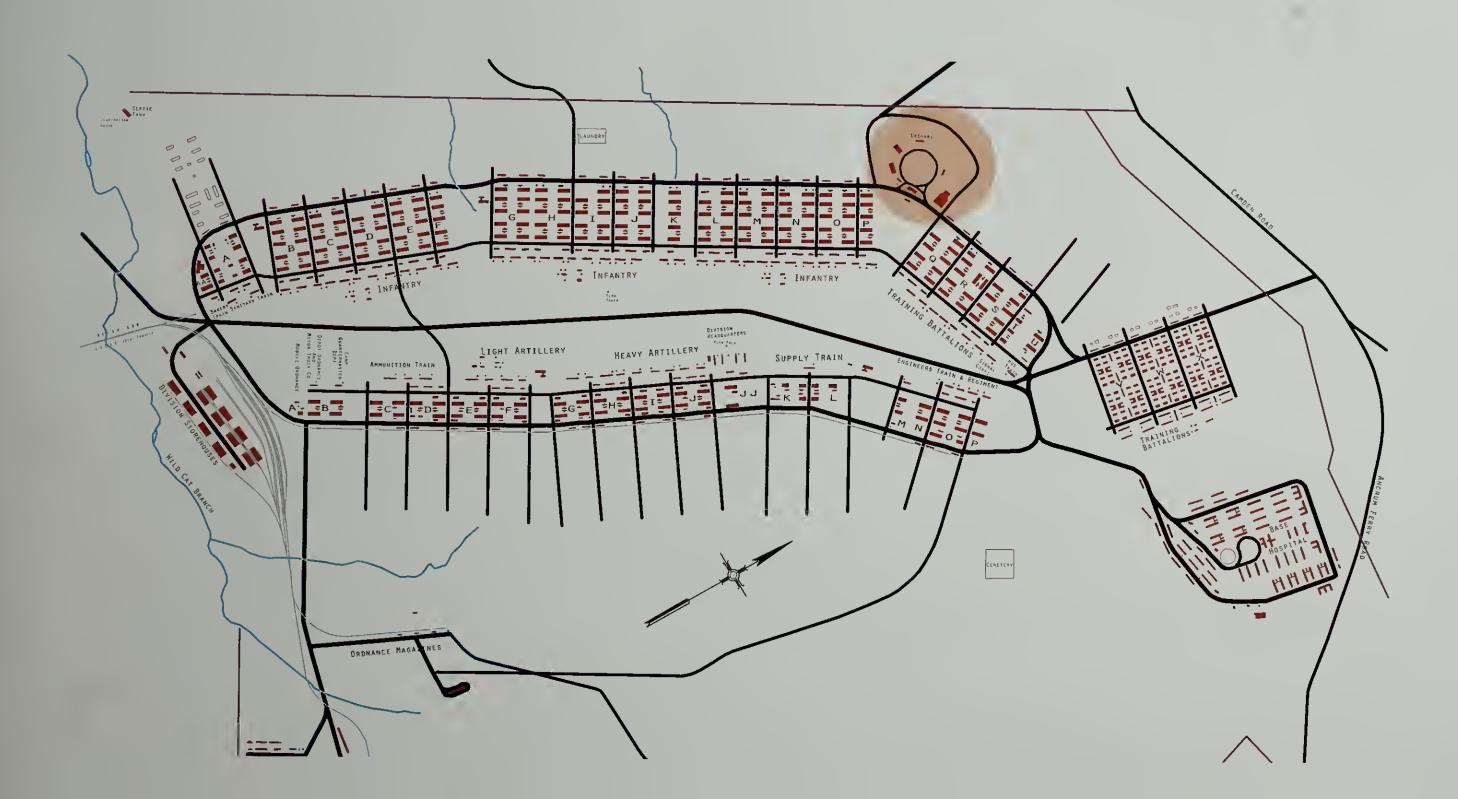
Y.M.C.A. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING



Y.W.C.A. HOSTESS HOUSE

JACKSON CIRCLE

Jackson Circle was the civic center of Camp Jackson. Located on the western side of camp, just north of the infantry barracks, Jackson Circle housed the post office, the Knights of Columbus hall, the post library, the Y.M.C.A. administration buildings, the Y.W.C.A. Hostess House, and Liberty Theatre. These buildings provided a space for Soldiers to read books and newspapers, to write letter homes, or to gather and relax. Liberty Theatre, with a capacity of 3,000 people, hosted comedies, concerts, vaudeville features, minstrel shows, and movies. In the center of Jackson Circle sat a shaded park with a bandstand where concerts were held. Both the Telegraph and Telephone Building and the Post Office were located on the boulevard off Jackson Circle. In 1918, a Christian Science Camp Welfare building, a Jewish Welfare house, and an auditorium were added to this civic center.





INTERIOR, Y.M.C.A. HUT
The Y.M.C.A. hut was a site for Soldier comraderie.



On October 2, 1917, the Y.M.C.A. erected a large four-masted chautauqua tent at Camp Jackson to house special entertainment and religious ceremonies for Soldiers. The tent could seat 2,100. Unfortunately, the tent burned down on January 7, 1918.



Y.M.C.A.

The Y.M.C.A. constructed ten buildings at Camp Jackson to insure the moral and physical fitness of the Soldiers stationed there. The buildings were large frame structures, designed to serve a brigade of 5,000-7,000 men. The buildings provided large meeting rooms for religious meetings, lectures, free moving pictures, concerts and entertainments, correspondence facilities, rooms for educational classes, games, pianos, and phonographs.



There were three fire departments built at Camp Jackson. The camp was equipped with three 500-gallon sprinkler wagons and one chemical engine of two 60-gallon tank capacity.



OBSERVATION TOWER

A fire observation tower was placed near the center of the camp where a view of the entire cantonment was available. A fireman was posted in the tower day and night. Observations were reported to the fire department by telephone.



MULE CORRAL, REMOUNT STATION, CIRCA 1918



HORSE CORRAL, REMOUNT STATION, CIRCA 1918



PART OF AUXILIARY REMOUNT CORRALS Depot 315, Camp Jackson, South Carolina

Correl **/ lesting sorth.

CORRAL #1, LOOKING SOUTH, 1917

REMOUNT STATION

The remount station, located in the southeast corner of the camp, consisted of forty buildings, twelve stables, seventy-five watering and feeding troughs, and over twenty-four thousand feet of fencing. The buildings included administrative buildings, officers' quarters, barracks, lavatories, a mess hall, a guard house, a storehouse, a blacksmith school, operating rooms for the animals, wagon sheds, hay racks and hay sheds. The remount station also had three water towers with a capacity of ten thousand gallons each and access to railroad tracks.

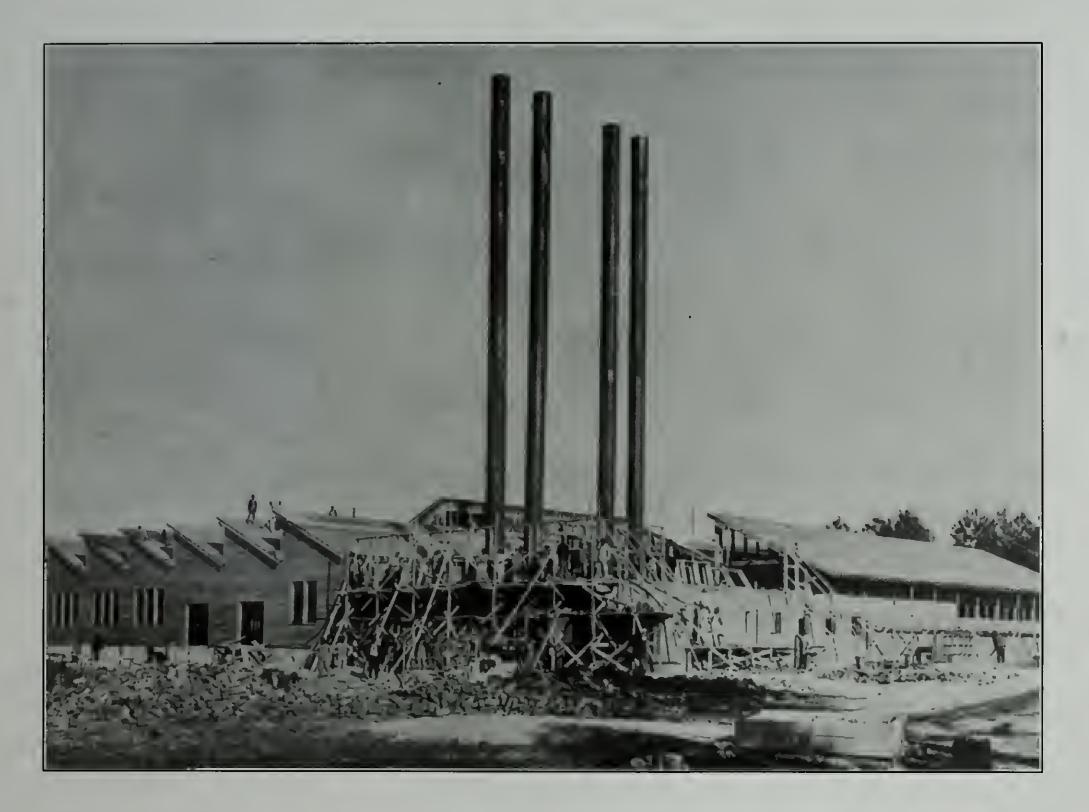


T [°[T°] ;



VIEW OF MOTOR TRANSPORTATION FIELD Camp Jackson, South Carolina, February 12, 1919





LAUNDRY BUILDINGS

The camp laundry building was located on the western boundary of the camp, near the principal water main and on the trunk sewer line. The building, constructed of concrete and wood, was slightly larger than a football field at 306 feet long and 162 feet wide, covering 106 acres of floor space. Two hundred and fifty employees worked in this building to clean the laundry of six thousand people per day. Dirty laundry was delivered to the laundry building by the ton and was marked with the owner's name and company of the owner using indelible coloring and electric current. There were twenty-five washing machines with a total capacity of four hundred sheets, and thirty-six centrifugal wringers with a capacity of one thousand pounds of clothes every twelve minutes. In nine drying tumblers, 2,600 shirts could be dried in twelve minutes. There were 132 pressing machines and five combined drying and ironing machines with a capacity of sixty-six feet of material per minute.





POST EXCHANGE

The post exchanges were regimental convenience stores where Soldiers could purchase moderately priced food, drinks, tobacco, and toiletries. The fourteen post exchanges, or canteens, at Camp Jackson were administered by Captain Charles Brendon and operated by the regiments. The profits from the canteens were allocated back to the Army and added to the regiment's food allowance.

At the post exchange, Soldiers could purchase food such as crackers, cakes, bananas, apples, candies, and ice cream; drinks such as ginger ale, cola, and other soft drinks; toiletries such as soap, toothbrushes, tooth paste, and safety razors; and other items such as tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, hat cords, handkerchiefs, neckties, small towels, and shoe strings.



BAKERY

The bakery at Camp Jackson produced 7,200 loaves of bread each day. The building, which was located at the south end of the cantonment, was divided into three rooms. The first room was for the storage of flour. The second room, called the dough room, contained large iron troughs for mixing the ingredients and kneading the dough. The third room contained four large ovens, each of which could bake three hundred loaves of bread at a time.







TRENCHES

According to the 1917 Infantry Training Manual produced by the Army War College, all training cantonments needed a trench system, 600 yards wide and 800 yards deep, for the instruction of trench warfare tactics. The trenches were to be located so that proper artillery positions could be occupied and an opposing system of enemy trenches could also be constructed.



The property on which the rifle range is located is situated east of the Cantonment. It is a strip of land 13,200 feet wide; it averages about 4,200 feet in length, and contains 13,093.81 acres. It is rolling sand hill country covered principally with scrub oak of the black jack variety, interspersed with a few pine trees, and is very sparsely settled.... In laying out the 300 yard rifle range it was found that the lay of the land would not permit of shooting directly from the firing trench to target trench without danger of the bullets going over the property line, and so in order to take advantage of the ridges, which do not lie parallel to the property line, it was necessary to construct the trenches in echelon. This required slightly more trenching work but formed a layout which was so much more practical that it was decided to do the work, and it was all completed prior to January 1st.



MACHINE GUN RANGES, 1917

The machine gun range consisted of seventy-two tracks on which targets were set on carriages and drawn toward the gunners. The runways were very short and a good idea of the distance involved may be had by studying this photo closely.



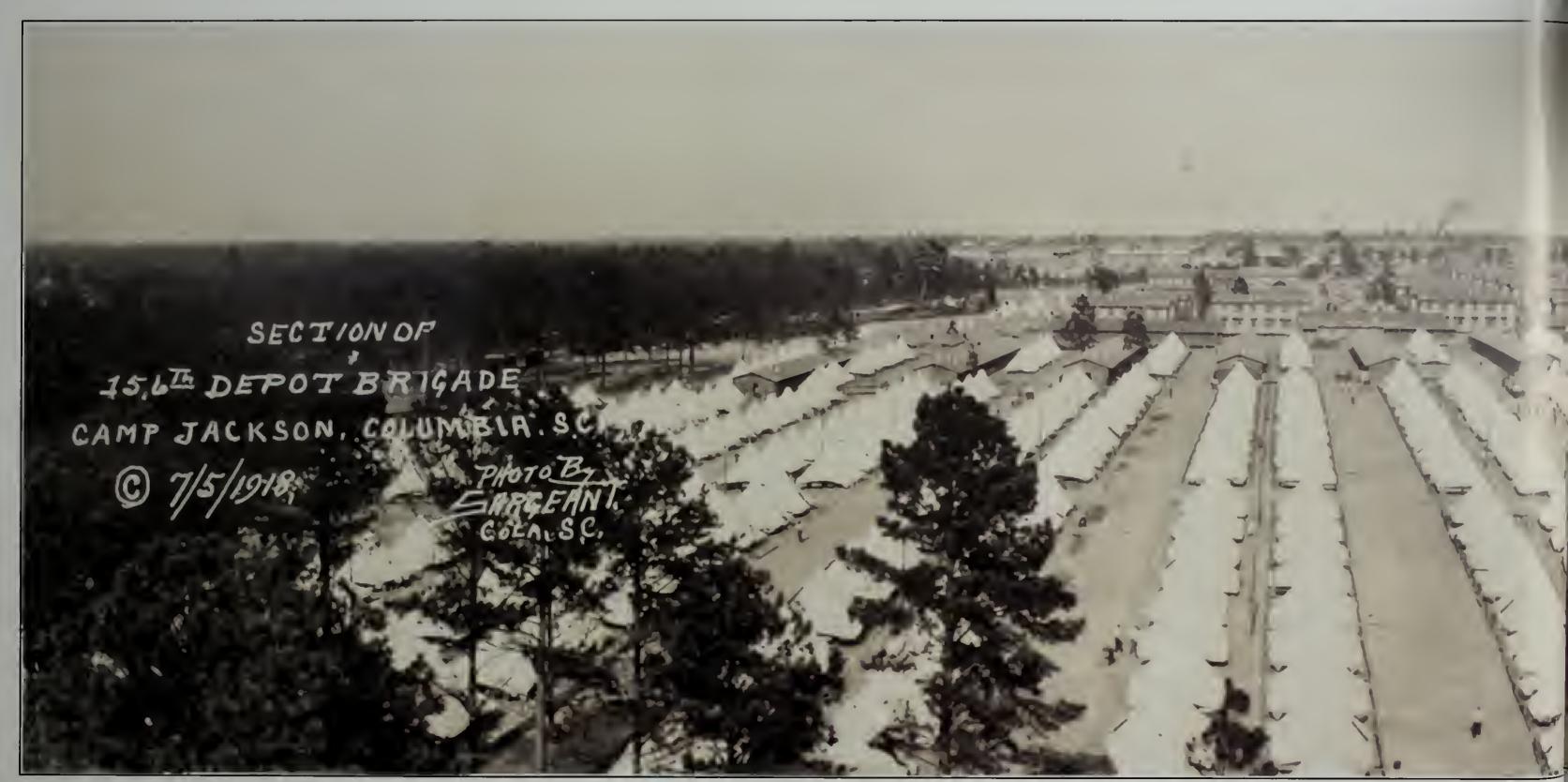
RIFLE RANGES FOR 100, 200, AND 300 YARDS, 1917

The rifle and machine gun ranges were located on 13,093.81 acres of land, 2.5 miles wide and 8.0 miles long in the northeast corner of the camp. This land was largely acquired by condemnation proceedings. The rifle range included six targets on a 1,000-yard range, thirty-four targets on a 600-yard range, and two hundred targets on a 300-yard range. The 300-yard range included standing trenches at the 200-yard firing points and lying trenches at the 100-yard firing points.



THE WORK OF THE BROWNING MACHINE GUN

The targets were operated from trenches. Phones were used to connect the firing line with the target trench, and firing results were reported by this telephone hookup.



SECTION OF 156TH DEPOT BRIGADE Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina





INFANTRY BARRACKS, CAMP JACKSON
Panoramic View of Camp Jackson Facing East



ARTILLERY BARRACKS, CAMP JACKSON
Panoramic View of Camp Jackson Facing West







Chapter 5 The Units

On July 18, 1917, Camp Jackson was designated a National Army training camp for the 81st Division. The 81st Division trained at Camp Jackson until May 1918, when Camp Jackson was reorganized as a Field Artillery Training Center with a field artillery replacement depot and a brigade firing center. Additionally, Camp Jackson had a housekeeping detachment, or station complement, to build and maintain the cantonment. Camp Jackson's permanent camp units included an auxiliary remount depot, a camp base hospital, a depot brigade, and labor battalions.

Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 31S	Sept 1917 - Dec 1919	1S6th Depot 8rigade	Sept 1917 - Sept 191B, Jan 1919 - May 1919	· ·	Jan 1918 - May 1918
Camp 8ase Hospital	Oct 1917 - July 1919	1st Training Battalion	Oct 1917 - Sept 1918, Jan 1919 - Apr 1919		May 1918 - July 1918
Base Hospital No. 60	Apr 1918 - Aug 1918	2d Training 8attalion	Oct 1917 - Sept 1918, Jan 1919 - Apr 1919		Mar 191B - June 1918
Evacuation Hospital No. 14	June 1918 - July 1918	3d Training Battalion		S34th Engineers (Colored Service 8attalion) 8attalion	May 1918 - Aug 1918
8ase Hospital No. 106	Aug 1918 - Oct 1918	4th Training Battalion	Nov 1917 - Sept 1918, Jan 1919 - Mar 1919		May 1918
Evacuation Hospital No. 26	Sept 1918	Sth Training 8attalion	•	Service Battalion No. 330	June 1918
8ase Hospital No. 146	Sept 1918 - Dec 1918	6th Training Battalion	Nov 1917 - Sept 1918	Service 8attalion No. 408 (Reserve)	July 1918 - July 1919
Evacuation Hospital No. 26	Sept 1918	7th Training Battalion	Apr 1918 - Sept 1918	41st Balloon Company	May 191B - Nov 1918
81st Division	Aug 1917 - May 1918	8th Training 8attalion	Apr 1918 - Sept 1918	33d Balloon Company	Nov 1918 - Mar 1919
161st Infantry 8rigade	Aug 1917 - May 1918, June 1919	9th Training Battalion	Apr 1918 - Sept 1918	276th Aero Squadron (service)	June 1918 - Apr 1919
321st Infantry Regiment	Sept 1917 - May 1918	10th Training Battalion	May 1918 - Sept 1918	S6th Field Artillery Brigade, 31st Division	July 1918 - Oct 1918
322d Infantry Regiment	Sept 1917 - May 1918	11th Training 8attalion	May 191B - Sept 1918	106th Trench Mortar 8attery	July 1918 - Oct 1918
317th Machine Gun Battalion	Sept 1917 - May 1918	12th Training Battalion	May 1918 - Sept 1918	116th Field Artillery Regiment	July 1918 - Oct 1918
162d Infantry 8rigade	Aug 1917 - May 1918, June 1919	1st Development 8attalion	July 1918 - Sept 1918	117th Field Artillery Regiment	July 1918 - Oct 1918
323d Infantry Regiment	Sept 1917 - May 1918	2d Development 8attalion	July 1918 - Sept 1918	118th Field Artillery Regiment	July 191B - Oct 191B
324th Infantry Regiment	Sept 1917 - May 1918, June 1919	3d Development Battalion	July 1918 - Dec 1918	73d Field Artillery Regiment	Oct 1918 - Dec 1918
318th Machine Gun 8attalion	Sept 1917 - May 191B	4th Development 8attalion	July 191B - Sept 1918	28th Trench Mortar 8attery	Oct 1918 - Nov 1918
1S6th Field Artillery 8rigade	Sept 1917 - July 1918	6th Development Battalion	Jan 1919 - Apr 1919	172d Field Artillery Brigade, 97th Division	Oct 1918 - Jan 1919
316th Field Artillery Regiment	Sept 1917 - July 1918	8th Development Battalion	Jan 1919 - Mar 1919	61st Field Artillery Regiment	Sept 1918 - Jan 1919
317th Field Artillery Regiment	Sept 1917 - July 1918	1st Provisional Regiment	July 1918 - Sept 1918	62d Field Artillery Regiment	Nov 191B - Jan 1919
318th Field Artillery Regiment	Sept 1917 - July 1918	2d Provisional Regiment	July 1918 - Sept 1918	63d Field Artillery Regiment	Nov 1918 - Jan 1919
306th Trench Mortar Battery	Sept 1917 - July 1918	3d Provisional Regiment	July 1918 - Sept 1918	20th Field Artillery 8rigade, 20th Division	Nov 1918 - Feb 1919
HQ Troop	Sept 1917 - May 1918	4th Provisional Regiment	July 1918 - Sept 1918	S8th Field Artillery Regiment	Nov 1918 - Feb 1919
306th Engineers (Sapper) Regiment	Aug 1917 - May 1918, June 1919	402d Telegraph Battalion	Oct 1917 - May 1918	S9th Field Artillery Regiment	Nov 1918 - Feb 1919
316th Machine Gun Battalion	Sept 1917 - May 1918	318th Field Signal 8attalion	Nov 1917 - May 1918	60th Field Artillery Regiment	Sept 191B - Feb 1919
306th Field Signal 8attalion	Oct 1917 - May 1918, June 1919	186th Infantry Brigade, 93d Divis	•	20th Trench Mortar 8attery	Nov 1918 - Feb 1919
306th Train HQs and Military Police	Sept 1917 - May 1918, June 1919	371st Infantry Regiment	Dec 1917 - Apr 1918, Feb 1919	20th Ammunition Train, 20th Division	Nov 1918 - Jan 1919
306th Engineer Train	Aug 1917 - May 1918, june 1919		•	48th Infantry Regiment, 39th Infantry Brigade	Dec 1918
306th Sanitary Train	Sept 1917 - May 1918, June 1919			Field Remount Squadron No. 349	Dec 1918 - May 1919
306th Ammunition Train	Oct 1917 - July 1918, June 1919			,	•
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				

Oct 1917 - May 1918, June 1919

306th Supply Train

Units at Camp Jackson from August 1917 to May 1918

• •			1917			1918					
<u>Init</u>	Dates at Camp Jackson	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 315	Sept 1917 - Dec 1919										
Camp 8ase Hospital	Oct 1917 - Jul 1919										
Base Hospital No. 60	Apr 1918 - Aug 1918										
1st Division	Aug 1917 - May 1918										
61st Infantry Brigade, 81st Division	Aug 1917 - May 1918, Jun 1919										
62d Infantry Brigade, 81st Division	Aug 1917 - May 1918, Jun 1919										
56th Field Artillery Brigade, 81st Division	Sept 1917 - Jul 1918										
IQ Troop, 81st Division	Sept 1917 - May 1918										
06th Engineers (Sapper) Regiment, 81st Division	Aug 1917 - May 1918, Jun 1919										
16th Machine Gun 8attalion, 81st Division	Sept 1917 - May 1918										
06th Field Signal 8attalion, 81st Division	Oct 1917 - May 1918, Jun 1919										
06th Train HQs and Military Police, 81st Division	Sept 1917 - May 1918, Jun 1919										
06th Engineer Train, 81st Division	Aug 1917 - May 1918, Jun 1919	*************									
06th Sanitary Train, 81st Division	Sept 1917 - May 1918, Jun 1919										
06th Ammunition Train, 81st Division	Oct 1917 - July 1918, Jun 1919										
06th Supply Train, 81st Division	Oct 1917 - May 1918, Jun 1919										
56th Depot 8 rigade	Sept 1917 - Sept 1918, Jan 1919 - May 1919										
st & 2d Training 8attalions, 156th Depot 8rigade	Oct 1917 - Sept 1918, Jan 1919 - Apr 1919										
th Training 8attalion, 156th Depot 8rigade	Nov 1917 - Sept 1918, Jan 1919 - Mar 1919										
th & 6th Training 8attalions, 156th Depot 8rigade	Nov 1917 - Sept 1918										
02d Telegraph 8attalion	Oct 1917 - May 1918			0000000000							
18th Field Signal 8attalion	Nov 1917 - May 1918										
86th Infantry 8rigade, 93d Division	Dec 1917 - Apr 1918										
71st Infantry Regiment, 186th Infantry 8rigade, 93d Division	Dec 1917 - Apr 1918, Feb 1919							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Corps Artillery Park	Jan 1918 - May 1918	1.									
Corps Artillery Park	May 1918 - Jul 1918										
ervice 8attalion No. 328	Mar 1918 - Jun 1918										
d Training Battalion, 156th Depot 8rigade	Apr 1918 - Sept 1918, Jan 1919 - Apr 1919								<u> </u>		
th - 9th Training 8attalions, 156th Depot 8rigade	Apr 1918 - Sept 1918										
0th - 12th Training 8attalion, 156th Depot 8rigade	May 1918 - Sept 1918										
1st 8alloon Company	May 1918 - Nov 1918										
34th Engineers (Colored Service 8attalion) 8attalion	May 1918 - Aug 1918										
ervice 8attalion No. 321	May 1918										

Units at Camp Jackson from June 1918 to November 1918

		1918					
Unit	Dates at Camp Jackson	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 315	Sept 1917 - Dec 1919						
Camp Base Hospital	Oct 1917 - Jul 1919						
Base Hospital No. 60	Apr 1918 - Aug 1918						
Evacuation Hospital No. 14	Jun 1918 - Jul 1918						
Base Hospital No. 106	Aug 1918 - Oct 1918						
Evacuation Hospital No. 26	Sept 1918						
Base Hospital No. 146	Sept 1918 - Dec 1918						
156th Field Artillery Brigade, 81st Division	Sept 1917 - Jul 1918						1
306th Ammunition Train, 81st Division	Oct 1917 - Jul 1918, Jun 1919						
156th Depot Brigade	Sept 1917 - Sept 1918, Jan 1919 - May 1919						
1st & 2d Training Battalions, 156th Depot Brigade	Oct 1917 - Sept 1918, Jan 1919 - Apr 1919						
4th Training Battalion, 156th Depot Brigade	Nov 1917 - Sept 1918, Jan 1919 - Mar 1919						
5th & 6th Training Battalion, 156th Depot Brigade	Nov 1917 - Sept 1918						
3d Training Battalion, 156th Depot Brigade	Apr 1918 - Sept 1918, Jan 1919 - Apr 1919						
7th - 9th Training Battalions, 156th Depot Brigade	Apr 1918 - Sept 1918						
10th - 12th Training Battalions, 156th Depot Brigade	May 1918 - Sept 1918						
1st, 2d, & 4th Development Battalions, 156th Depot Brigade	Jul 1918 - Sept 1918						
3d Development Battalion, 156th Depot Brigade	Jul 1918 - Dec 1918				1		
1st - 4th Provisional Regiments, 156th Depot Brigade	Jul 1918 - Sept 1918						
II Corps Artillery Park	May 1918 - Jul 1918				***************************************		
Service Battalion No. 328	Mar 1918 - Jun 1918						
41st Balloon Company	May 1918 - Nov 1918						
534th Engineers (Colored Service Battalion) Battalion	May 1918 - Aug 1918					<u> </u>	
276th Aero Squadron (service)	Jun 1918 - Apr 1919						
Service Battalion No. 330	Jun 1918					Ţ	***************************************
Service Battalion No. 408 (Reserve)	Jul 1918 - Jul 1919						
56th Field Artillery Brigade, 31st Division	Jul 1918 - Oct 1918						
73d Field Artillery Regiment, 22d Field Artillery Brigade	Oct 1918 - Dec 1918	ř					
28th Trench Mortar Battery, 174th Field Artillery Brigade	Oct 1918 - Nov 1918						
172d Field Artillery Brigade, 97th Division	Oct 1918 - Jan 1919						
61st Field Artillery Regiment, 172d Field Artillery Brigade, 97th Division	Sept 1918 - Jan 1919			Ī			•••••••
62d & 63d Field Artillery Regiment, 172d Field Artillery Brigade, 97th Division	Nov 1918 - Jan 1919			Ė			
20th Field Artillery Brigade, 20th Division	Nov 1918 - Feb 1919					:	
58th & 59th Field Artillery Regiment, 20th Field Artillery Brigade, 20th Division	Nov 1918 - Feb 1919						
60th Field Artillery Regiment, 20th Field Artillery Brigade, 20th Division	Sept 1918 - Feb 1919						
20th Trench Mortar Battery, 20th Field Artillery Brigade, 20th Division	Nov 1918 - Feb 1919			ŀ		:	
20th Ammunition Train, 20th Division	Nov 1918 - Jan 1919						
33d Balloon Company	Nov 1918 - Mar 1919						
		1	-			Ŀ	

81ST DIVISION

General Order No. 95, dated July 18, 1917, established Camp Jackson as a National Army training camp for the 81st Division. On August 5, 1917, the War Department established the 81st Division, and the divisional headquarters' commissioned personnel were ordered to report to Camp Jackson on or before August 15, 1917. On August 25, 1917, Brigadier General Charles H. Barth arrived at Camp Jackson and assumed command of the 81st Division.

During September 1917, the 81st Division began to fill with selective service men from Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Between September 5 and September 10, 1,600 men arrived; from September 19 to September 24, 10,800 men arrived; and from October 3 to October 8, 2,800 men joined the 81st Division. By October 14, the troop population of Camp Jackson was 15,555. During October, 6,800 enlisted men from the 81st Division were transferred to National Guard units at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, and to Camp Wheeler, Alabama. However, throughout October, fresh drafts continued to arrive, and on October 31, the 81st Division had recouped a strength of 12,000 Soldiers.

The 81st Division was divided into two infantry brigades, a field artillery brigade, divisional troops, and five divisional trains. The 161st Infantry Brigade was commanded by Brigadier General George W. McIver and was composed of the 321st Infantry Regiment, the 322d Infantry Regiment, and the 317th Machine Gun Battalion. The 162d Infantry Brigade was commanded by Brigadier General C. H. Muir until December 1917 and by General Munroe McFarland starting in February 1918. The 162d Infantry Brigade was composed of the 323d Infantry Regiment, the 324th Infantry Regiment, and the 318th Machine Gun Battalion. The 156th Field Artillery Brigade was commanded by Colonel Andrew Moses from August 29, 1917, until September 29 and by Brigadier General William J. Snow from September 29, 1917, until February 2, 1918. Andrew Moses, promoted to Brigadier General, took command of the 156th on July 30, 1918, as the 156th was leaving Camp Jackson.

161st Infantry Brigade
321st Infantry Regiment
322d Infantry Regiment
317th Machine Gun Battalion

162d Infantry Brigade
323d Infantry Regiment
324th Infantry Regiment
318th Machine Gun Battalion

156th Field Artillery Brigade
316th Field Artillery Regiment (155-mm guns)
317th Field Artillery Regiment (75-mm guns)
318th Field Artillery Regiment (75-mm guns)
306th Trench Mortar Battery

Divisional Troops
316th Machine Gun Battalion
306th Engineer Regiment
306th Field Signal Battalion
Headquarters Troop

Divisional Trains
306th Train Headquarters and Military Police
306th Ammunition Train
306th Supply Train
306th Engineer Train
306th Sanitary Train (Ambulance Companies and Field Hospitals 321-324)

No. 95.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1917.

The cantonments for troops of the National Army and camps for troops of the National Guard are named, as shown below, in honor of the men named who contributed during their lives to the development of the United States and the acquisition by American citizenship of its present status.

NATIONAL ARMY.

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Site.	Organiza- tion.	Troops from—	Camp.	In honor of—
Ayer, Mass.	76th Division.	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachu- sctts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.	Devens.	Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. V., 1862. Born in Massachusetts. Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. V. for campaign before Richmond. Attorney General of United States 1877-1881.
YapHank, Long Island, X. Y.	77th Division.	Metropolitan portion of New York.	Unton	Maj. Gen. Emery Upton, U. S. V., i864, for gallant conduct at Battle of Winehester. Born in New York. Author of "Military Policy of the United States," many of whose recommendations were given effect by the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917.
Wrights- town, N. J.	78th Division.	Remainder of New York and North- ern Pennsyl- vania.	Dix	Maj. Gen. John Adams Dix, U. S. V. Born in New Hampshire U. S. Senator, New York, 1845-49. When Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan, ordered any man shot who lowered the fiag. Minister to France 1866-69. Governor of New York, 1873-75.
Annap- olis Junc- tion, Md.	· 79th Division.	Southern Pennsylvania.	Meade	
l'cters- burg, Va.	80th Dl- vision.	New Jersey, Vlrg inia, Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia.	Lee	Robert E. Lee, General in Chief, C. S. A. Born in Virginia. Served in Mexican War and on frontier. Supt. U. S. M. A. 1852-1855. Commanded Ar- my of Northern Virginia from June 3, 1862, to Appomattox, Apr. 9, 1865. Last campaign was in Vicinity of Petersburg.
3518°	'-1 7			

[G. O. 95]

2

NATIONAL ARMY-Continued.

Site.	Organiza- tion.	Troops from—	Camp.	In honor of—
Columbia, S.C.	Sist Di- vision.	Tennessee, North Caro- lina, and South Caro- lina.	Jackson.	Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, U. S. A. Born in North Carolina. Served against Creek Indians 1813. Member of Congress and U. S. Senstor from Tennessee. Thanks of Congress 1815 for services at New Orleans Jan. S, 1815. President of the United States 1829-1837.
A t ianta, Oa.	82d Division.	Georgia, Ala- bama, and Fiorida.	Gordon.	Lieut. Gen. J. B. Gordon, C. S. A. Born in Georgia. Gov- ernor of Georgia and U. S. Senator from Georgia. Burled
Chilli- cothe, Ohlo.	83d Division.	Ohlo, and West Vir- ginia.	Sherman	Oen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A. Born in Ohio. Served in Mexican War. Thanks of Congress 1864 for Chattanooga. Commander in Chief U. S. Army 1869-1883.
Louis- ville, Ky.	84th Dl- vision.	Indiana and Kantucky.	Taylor	Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor, U. S. A. Born in Virginia. Appointed from Kentucky. Thanks of Congress for services in Mexican War. President of the United States 1849-50.
Battle Creek, Mich.		Michigan and Wisconsin.	Custer	Maj. Gen. Geo. A. Custer, U. S. V. Born in Ohio. Commanded Michigan brigade in Civil War. Killed in command of 7th U. S. Cavalry, Little Big Horn Wont. 1876.
Rockford, Ill.	86th Division.	Illinois	Orant	Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A. Born in Ohio. Served In Mexican War. Col. 21st Ill. Inf. 1861. Commander in Chief, U. S. Army, 1864-1869. Thanks of Congress 1863. President of the United States
Little Rock, Ark.	87th Di- vision.	Arkansas, Louisiana, and Missis- sippi.	Pike	Brig. Gen. Z. M. Pike, U. S. A. Born in New Jersey. Ex- plorer of the Southwest. Visited Pike's Peak 1806. Killed Apr. 27, 1813, in attack on York, Canada.
Des Moines, Iowa,	88th Di- vision.	Minnesota, Iowa, Ne- hraska, North Da- kota, and South Da- kota.	Dodge	Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. V. Born in Massachu- setts. Appointed from Iowa. Commanded Iowa Volunteers in Civil War. Chief engineer Union Pacific Railway and superintendant of its con-
Fort Riley, Kans.	89th Di- vision.	Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado.	Funston	Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Born in Ohio. Col. 20th Kansas U.S. V. Philip- pine Insurrection. Captured Aguinaldo. Brig. Gan. U.S. A. for this service. Died at San Antonio, Tex., 1917, while commanding troops, Mexican border.



COMPANY E
321st Infantry Regiment, 161st Infantry Brigade, 81st Division
December 7, 1917





323D INFANTRY REGIMENT OFFICERS 162d Infantry Brigade, 81st Division





323D INFANTRY REGIMENT OFFICERS 162d Infantry Brigade, 81st Division February 1918





323D INFANTRY REGIMENT 162d Infantry Brigade, 81st Division





323D INFANTRY REGIMENT 162d Infantry Brigade, 81st Division





324TH INFANTRY REGIMENT 162d Infantry Brigade, 81st Division





316TH FIELD ARTILLERY
156th Field Artillery Brigade, 81st Division





317TH FIELD ARTILLERY 156th Field Artillery Brigade, 81st Division November 6, 1917





COMPANY F 306th Engineers, 81st Division December 7, 1917





306TH ENGINEERS 81st Division 1918



306TH SANITARY TRAIN 81st Division 1918



306TH SANITARY TRAIN 81st Division





321ST AMBULANCE COMPANY 306th Sanitary Train, 81st Division





323D AMBULANCE COMPANY 306th Sanitary Train, 81st Division



FIELD ARTILLERY TRAINING CENTER

Following his appointment as Chief of Field Artillery in February 1918, Brigadier General William J. Snow found that divisional cantonments could not provide satisfactory training for field artillery units. Because the field artillery units were not receiving enough matériel, competent instructors, or adequate training space at the divisional camps, Snow took the field artillery activities away from the divisions' responsibility and concentrated them in five training camps: Camp Jackson South Carolina; Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky; Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Camp Knox, Kentucky; and Camp McClellan, Alabama. Replacement depots were established at Camp Jackson and Camp Zachary Taylor, and brigade firing centers were set up at Fort Sill, Camp Knox, Camp McClellan, and Camp Jackson.

On April 27, 1918, Camp Jackson was re-designated as a field artillery training camp with three major components: a field artillery replacement depot, a field artillery brigade firing center, and specialists' training schools. In order to accommodate the field artillery training camp at Camp Jackson, the 81st Division (less the 156th Field Artillery Brigade) was transferred to Camp Sevier in May 1918, in preparation for deployment overseas. The 156th Field Artillery Brigade left Camp Jackson in July 1918, and deployed for Europe with the rest of the 81st Division in August 1918.

FIELD ARTILLERY REPLACEMENT DEPOT

In 1918, field artillery replacement camps were set up at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, and Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, to furnish replacements of officers and enlisted men to organized field artillery units in the United States and overseas. The Field Artillery Replacement Depot opened at Camp Jackson on May 8, 1918, under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Danford and was organized into six brigades of three training regiments each for a total of eighteen training regiments. The capacity of the depot was 36,000 Soldiers. Upon arrival at a depot, recruits were classified according to individual qualifications and assigned to a light or heavy training regiment or to the specialists' brigade. Although the training schedule prescribed a 72-day training period, no class ever completed more than 48 days, owing to the urgent demand for replacements. The replacement depot at Camp Jackson received 6,724 officers, 2,561 officer candidates, and 56,109 enlisted men from May 1 to December 7, 1918. During this period, 5,054 officers, 2,561 officer candidates, and 34,018 enlisted men were transferred. Of this total, 4,831 officers and 29,104 enlisted men were sent overseas.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

At Camp Jackson, all recruits received preliminary instruction in field artillery work at the replacement depot. Training schools provided specialty training for selected recruits who filled the following roles:

Auto mechanic	Chauffeur	Motorcyclist	Truck driver	Tractor driver	Battery mechanic
Machine gunner	Horseshoer	Stable sergeant	Saddler	Cobbler	Carpenter
Painter	Wagoner	Bugler	Clerk	Bandsman	Topographical draftsman
Mess sergeant	Baker	Cook	Tailor	Radio man	Telephonist

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE FIRING CENTER

A field artillery brigade firing center was authorized at Camp Jackson on May 23, 1918. As originally conceived, the firing center was to have a target range of fifty thousand acres for the concurrent training of two field artillery brigades. In September 1918, the Army decided to double the capacity of the firing center, and construction started on expanding Camp Jackson. The expansion, in the northwest corner of the cantonment, was known as North Camp Jackson. However, when the war ended in November 1918, all construction on North Camp Jackson stopped, and the expansion was never completed.

The primary objective of the firing center was to provide artillery brigades with advanced instruction on tactical maneuvers and firing. Soldiers reporting to the brigade firing center at Camp Jackson received one to five weeks of elementary instruction in the School of the Soldier, military courtesies, and physical training. Once a sufficient level of discipline had been established, Soldiers graduated to more advanced training in brigade-level tactics. Complete artillery brigades of approximately 4,700 Soldiers received instruction in tactical maneuvers and firing for eight to ten weeks. Two brigades were trained at a time, receiving final preparation for services in France. Between May and November 1918, the Camp Jackson firing center trained and sent to France one complete artillery brigade, and at the end of the war, two more brigades were in training.

56th Field Artillery Brigade

In July 1918, the 56th Field Artillery Brigade of the 31st Division transferred to Camp Jackson for training. The brigade was commanded by Brigadier General John L. Hayden. The 56th Field Artillery Brigade was composed of the 117th Field Artillery Regiment, the 118th Field Artillery Regiment, and the 106th Trench Mortar Battery. The 56th Field Artillery Brigade remained at Camp Jackson until October 1918.

172d Field Artillery Brigade

In October 1918, the 172d Field Artillery Brigade of the 97th Division was organized at Camp Jackson, along with the 73d Field Artillery Regiment and the 28th Trench Mortar Battery. The 172d Field Artillery Brigade was composed of the 61st, 62d and 63d Field Artillery Regiments. The 61st Regiment arrived in September 1918, and the 62d and 63d Regiments arrived shortly thereafter in November 1918. The 172d Field Artillery Brigade was commanded by Brigadier General Dennis H. Currie and remained at Camp Jackson until it was demobilized in January 1919.

20th Field Artillery Brigade

The 20th Field Artillery Brigade, a component of the 20th Division, was organized at Camp Jackson in the fall of 1918 and was composed of the 58th, 59th, and 60th Field Artillery Regiments, the 20th Trench Mortar Battery, and the 20th Ammunition Train. The 60th Field Artillery Regiment transferred to Camp Jackson in September 1918, and all other components of the brigade arrived in November 1918. The 20th Field Artillery Brigade remained at Camp Jackson until February 1919, when it was demobilized.

73d Field Artillery Regiment

The 73d Field Artillery Regiment was a detached component of the 22d Field Artillery Brigade which was headquartered in Camp Meade, Maryland. The 73d Field Artillery Regiment was organized at Camp Jackson in October 1918, and remained at Camp Jackson until it was demobilized in December 1918.

28th Trench Mortar Battery

The 28th Trench Mortar Battery was a detached component of the 174th Field Artillery Brigade. The 28th Trench Mortar Battery was organized at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in August 1918, transferred to Camp Jackson in October 1918, and demobilized quickly after the end of the war in November 1918.

41st and 33d Balloon Companies

In May 1918, the 41st Balloon Company, commanded by Lieutenant Fred M. Murphy, transferred to Camp Jackson from Camp Morrison, Virginia, for artillery observation training. Ascensions in the observation balloon, which resembled a large white elephant according to the local newspaper, started in July 1918, and could be seen from all parts of the camp. Artillery observation training consisted of two Soldiers rising to a height of 1,200 feet to observe artillery fire on the range. Once aloft, one Soldier was responsible for tracking artillery fire while the second Soldier, via telephone cable, informed the troops on the ground below as to their hits and misses. The 41st Balloon Company remained at Camp Jackson until November 1918. They were replaced by the 33d Balloon Company which was stationed at Camp Jackson from November 1918, until March 1919.

276th Aero Squadron

In June 1918, the 276th Aero Squadron, under the command of Lieutenant Allan Campbell, arrived at Camp Jackson to train in artillery observation. On June 21, command was transferred to Major Norman W. Peeks, and in July 1918, First Lieutenant Harley Halbert Pope was assigned the command. The 276th Aero Squadron trained out of Emerson Field, an eighty-acre airfield just south of the Camp Jackson cantonment, until April 1919, when the unit left Camp Jackson.



1ST REGIMENT Field Artillery Replacement Depot





7TH REGIMENT
Field Artillery Replacement Depot
October 18, 1918





10TH REGIMENT BAND
Field Artillery Replacement Depot





BATTERY B 11th Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Depot 1918





11TH REGIMENT
Field Artillery Replacement Depot
November 9, 1918





BATTERY C
12th Regiment, Field Artillery Replacement Depot





BATTERY D
60th Field Artillery Regiment, 20th Field Artillery Brigade, 20th Division





BATTERY E
60th Field Artillery Regiment, 20th Field Artillery Brigade, 20th Division





BATTERY F
60th Field Artillery Regiment, 20th Field Artillery Brigade, 20th Division





60TH FIELD ARTILLERY BAND 60th Field Artillery Regiment, 20th Field Artillery Brigade, 20th Division



PERMANENT CAMP UNITS

During World War I, each Army cantonment had a housekeeping detachment or station complement to build and maintain the cantonment. The station complements usually included an auxiliary remount depot, bakery companies, medical troops, camp headquarters, camp utilities, depot brigades, development battalions, engineer depot detachments, fire truck and hose companies, guard and fire companies, motor transport companies, ordnance depot companies, provost guard companies, quartermaster detachments, reserve labor battalion or companies, salvage units, service park units, signal detachments, and in some instances, wagon companies.

156TH DEPOT BRIGADE

The 156th Depot Brigade was organized in September 1917, to support Camp Jackson and the 81st Division. The role of the depot brigade was to receive and classify recruits, to establish insurance, allotment and initial records, and to provide the recruits with uniforms, equipment and basic initial military training. After approximately two weeks of in-processing, the depot brigade sent the recruits to training battalions operated by the 81st Division. The 156th Depot Brigade was made up of twelve training battalions, four development battalions, and four provisional regiments.

The 1st and 2d Training Battalions of the 156th Depot Brigade were organized in October 1917; the 4th, 5th, and 6th Training Battalions were organized in November 1917; the 3d, 7th, 8th, and 9th Training Battalions were organized in April 1918; and the 10th, 11th, and 12th Training Battalions were organized in May 1918. All of the training battalions transferred to Camp Sevier in September 1918. In January 1919, the 1st - 4th Training Battalions and the 6th and 8th Development Battalions (organized at Camp Sevier) transferred to Camp Jackson from Camp Sevier in order to receive Soldiers returning home at the end of the war and complete their out-processing and discharges. These training battalions remained at Camp Jackson until they were demobilized in April 1919.

In addition to the training battalions, the 156th Depot Brigade added four development battalions and four provisional regiments in July 1918. The development battalions were physical training organizations designed for the rehabilitation of injured or physically unfit Soldiers. The 1st, 2d, and 4th Development Battalions transferred to Camp Sevier in September 191B; the 3d Development Battalion remained at Camp Jackson until it was demobilized in December 191B. The 1st - 4th Provisional Regiments transferred to Camp Sevier in September 1918, where they were demobilized in November 1918.

AUXILIARY REMOUNT DEPOT NO. 315

From September 1917, until December 1919, troops of the Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 315 established and maintained the remount station at Camp Jackson, which accommodated 5,684 horses and 3,066 mules. Major Eben Swift, Jr was assigned commander of the remount depot in November 1917.

CAMP BASE HOSPITAL

The camp base hospital, with a capacity of one thousand patients, opened on October 22, 1917, with a staff of 30 doctors, 40 nurses and 440 enlisted men. The commander of the hospital was Major Thomas J. Leary. The hospital staff was augmented by troops from Base Hospital No. 60 (April 1918 - August 1918), from Evacuation Hospital No. 14 (June 1918 - July 1918), from Base Hospital No. 146 (September 1918 - December 1918). The hospital remained open at Camp Jackson until July 1919.

402D TELEGRAPH BATTALION

The 402d Telegraph Battalion was organized at Camp Jackson in October 1917 and remained at Camp Jackson until May 1918. The 402d Telegraph Battalion, organized as the 9th Telegraph Battalion, Signal Reserve Corps, was composed of approximately two hundred Soldiers employed by the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. While at Camp Jackson, the men of the 402d attended classes in telephone and telegraph, signal flags, heliography, buzzer practice, and other Signal Corps subjects. As a Service of Supply troop, the 402d Telegraph Battalion was responsible for constructing the communication wire networks at Camp Jackson.

318TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

The 318th Field Signal Battalion, previously known as the 4th Reserve Field Battalion, was called into active service on October 30, 1917, and was assigned to Camp Jackson. The 318th remained at Camp Jackson until May 1918. In addition to taking traditional signal corps subjects, such as wig-wig, semaphore, and heliography, the 318th Field Signal Battalion trained carrier pigeons while at Camp Jackson.

LABOR BATTALIONS

The 328th Labor Battalion was an African-American unit assigned to Camp Jackson in March 191B, with no specialized equipment and no specialized function. The unit was a Service of Supply troop under the Quartermaster Corps that helped with bulk supply loading and unloading, light construction repair, and other miscellaneous tasks around the cantonment. The unit remained at Camp Jackson until June 1918 when it was transferred to the Pisgah Forest in North Carolina, and was replaced by the Reserve Labor Battalion No. 408, another African-American unit. The 408th Labor Battalion remained at Camp Jackson until July 1919 when it was demobilized. The 534th Engineers Battalion, a labor battalion within the Engineers Corps, was another African-American unit stationed at Camp Jackson from May 1918 to August 1918.

BAKERS' AND COOKS' SCHOOL

The 41st, 329th, 380th, and 417th Bakery Companies were units of the Quartermaster Corps at Camp Jackson from 1917 to 1919. These companies were responsible for baking 7,200 loaves of bread each day for the Soldiers at Camp Jackson.



AFRICAN-AMERICAN TROOPS AT THE 156TH DEPOT BRIGADE



10TH COMPANY
3d Training Battalion, 156th Depot Brigade





14TH COMPANY 156th Depot Brigade





17TH COMPANY 156th Depot Brigade





29TH COMPANY 156th Depot Brigade





3D TRAINING BATTALION 156th Depot Brigade February 3, 1919





9TH TRAINING BATTALION 156th Depot Brigade





WAGON TRAIN Auxiliary Remount Depot No. 315





NURSES Base Hospital







OTHER UNITS

2D 8ATTALION, 1ST REGIMENT, SC INFANTRY

The first unit to be assigned to Camp Jackson was Company E, 1st Regiment, South Carolina Infantry. These 110 men arrived on June 22, 1917, to serve as camp guards during the construction of Camp Jackson. Companies F, G, and H of the South Carolina National Guard joined Company E shortly thereafter. In October 1918, these troops transferred to Camp Sevier where they joined the 118th Regiment of the 30th Division.

I AND II CORPS ARTILLERY PARKS

The I Corps Artillery Park was stationed at Camp Jackson from January 23, 1918, to May 8, 1918, and the II Corps Artillery Park was at Camp Jackson from May 1918, to July 1918. During World War I, the artillery park was an additional unit for the supply of ammunition and the repair of matériel. The corps artillery park was the corps ammunition train, and its primary duties were to supply and operate the Corps Ammunition Dumps and to transfer ammunition from the dumps to the artillery units. The I Corps Artillery Park was under the command of Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Walser and consisted of six motor truck companies, a depot section that served as a repository for spare matériel from the corps' artillery units, and an attached mobile ordnance repair shop. In all, the I Corps Artillery Park had 35 officers and 1,300 men.

371ST INFANTRY REGIMENT

The 1st Provisional Infantry Regiment (Colored) was organized at Camp Jackson on August 31, 1917, per General Order No. 109. The regiment was composed of African-American selective service men. Colonel Perry L. Miles was assigned the command of the unit on September 1. Per General Order No. 33, the 1st Provisional Infantry was re-designated the 371st Infantry on December 3, 1917, and it was assigned to the 186th Infantry Brigade which was headquartered at Camp Jackson. The 371st Infantry Regiment remained at Camp Jackson until they were deployed to Europe on April 5, 1918.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE DEPOT IN FRANCE DIVISION

The American Ordnance Base Depot in France (A.O.8.D.F.) Division was established in September 1917, with the purpose of establishing ordnance repair facilities for the American forces in France. This division was made up of men with mechanical training, and while at training camps in the United States, they received special training in the handling and care of ordnance matériel. The A.O.B.D.F., or the Alphabet Regiments as they were known at Camp Jackson, arrived from Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in January 1918, and from Fort Slocum, New York, in February 1918. On March 2, 1918, the A.O.8.D.F. was abolished, and its function and personnel were transferred to the control of the Supply Division, in which it continued to function as a special section.



1ST PROVISIONAL INFANTRY REGIMENT (COLORED) 81st Division 1917



COMPANY L 371st Infantry Regiment





1ST PROVISIONAL REGIMENT
American Ordnance Base Depot, France (A.O.B.D.F.)
February 1918





2D BATTALION 1st Provisional Regiment, American Ordnance Base Depot, France (A.O.B.D.F.) February 1918



DEMOBILIZATION

The Great War ended at 1100 on November 11, 1918, in Compiegne, France, as representatives from France, Great Britain, and Germany signed the Armistice of Compiegne. The Armistice outlined the terms for a ceasefire between Germany and the Allies and called for the demilitarization of Germany. Within six hours of signing the armistice, all military engagements had ended, and the war on the western front was over.

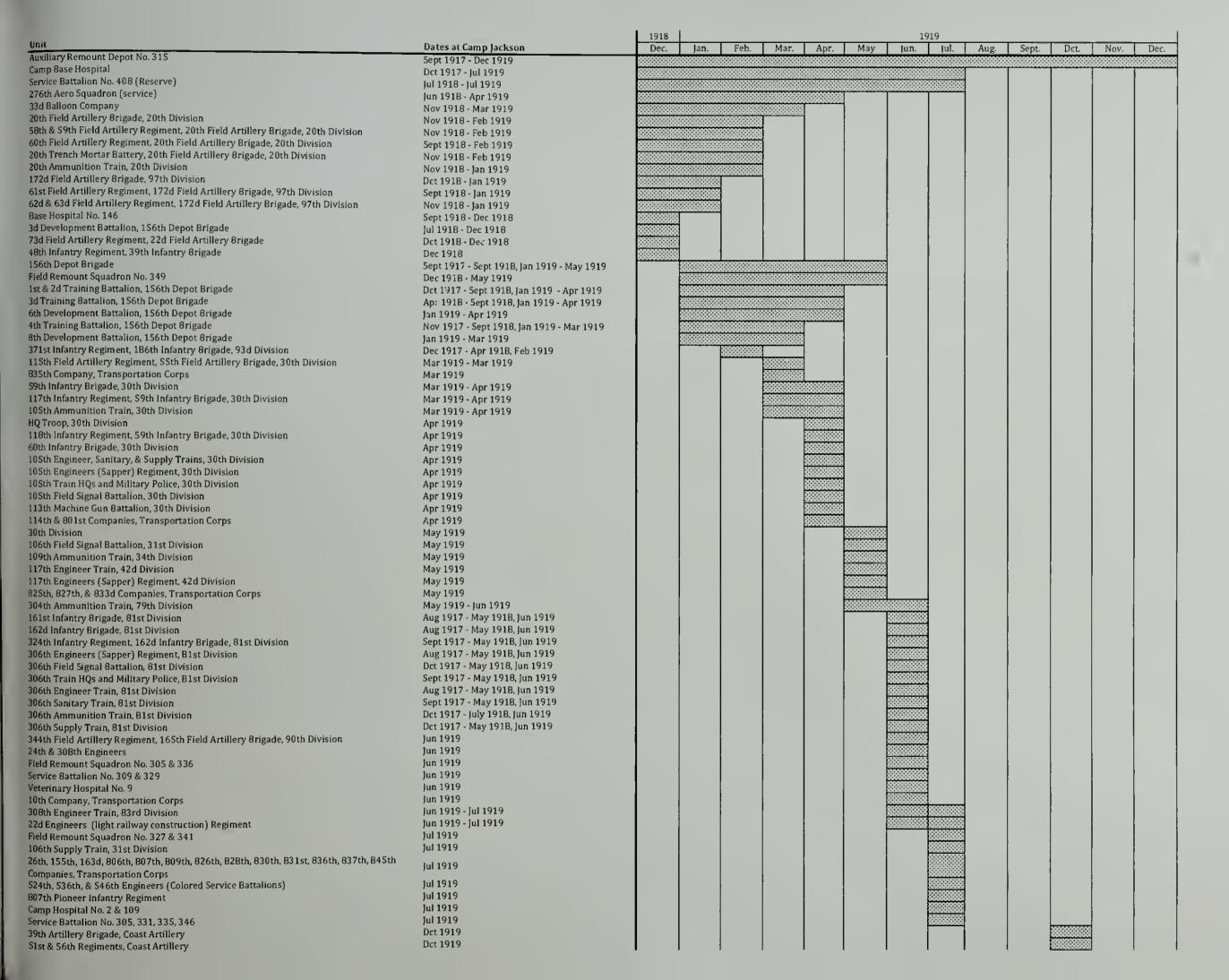
After the war was over, some U.S. troops remained in Europe to maintain an effective force for occupation, but the majority of the Army was brought home as quickly as the Transportation Service could arrange overseas transport. In order to facilitate demobilization, thirty centers were set up around the United States to out-process personnel and discharge Soldiers near their homes. For the most part, Soldiers were out-processed with their unit at the demobilization centers. By July 1919, the Army had demobilized nearly 3.25 million Soldiers. By the end of the year, the Army was reduced to about 19,000 officers and 205,000 enlisted men.

On December 3, 1918, Camp Jackson was designated as a demobilization center. Camp Jackson sent home over 70,000 Soldiers between December 1918, and October 1919. The 30th Division was demobilized in April 1919, and the 81st Division was demobilized in June 1919. The 30th Division had been in Europe for six months before the Armistice was signed, and they had participated in the Somme Offensive and the Ypres-Lys campaign. It was the first division to break through the German Hindenburg Line on the Cambrai-St. Qunetin front on September 29, 1918, and after the war the 30th Division, with twelve honorees, had the distinction of having more Medal of Honor recipients than any other division in the U.S. Army. The 30th Division returned home in April 1919.

After training at Camp Jackson for nine months, the 81st Division was shipped to France in August 1918. During their time in Europe, the 81st Division served in the Vosges Mountains, the St. Die Sector, and in the vicinity of Verdun during the Meuse-Argonne offensive. After the signing of the armistice, the 81st Division remained in France until their debarkation from Le Mans, France, on May 27, 1919. The last elements of the 81st Division returned to the United States on June 24.



U.S.S. WALTER A. LUCKENBACH 323d Infantry Regiment, 81st Division June 14, 1919



UNITS AT CAMP JACKSON FROM DECEMBER 1918 TO OCTOBER 1919



COMPANY D
117th Infantry Regiment, 59th Infantry Brigade, 30th Division
March 30, 1919





SUPPLY COMPANY 117th Infantry Regiment, 59th Infantry Brigade, 30th Division March 30, 1919





COMPANY D
118th Infantry Regiment, 59th Infantry Brigade, 30th Division
March 30, 1919





HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
118th Infantry Regiment, 59th Infantry Brigade, 30th Division





COMPANY E 105th Engineers, 30th Division





SUPPLY COMPANY
324th Infantry Regiment, 162d Infantry Brigade, 81st Division
June 22, 1919





COMPANY F 306th Engineers, 81st Division June 16, 1919



Chapter 6 The People

One hundred twenty-nine thousand, six hundred and sixty-nine Soldiers trained at Camp Jackson between September 1, 1917, and December 31, 1918, and the silent majority of these men were anonymous, drafted into the Army through the Selective Service Act of 1917. Of the 129,669 Soldiers who trained at Camp Jackson during World War I, about 120,S00 of these men were enlisted Soldiers, and 96,948 or 75% of these men were selective service inductees. Most of these drafted men were in their early 20s (S8.1%), single (87%), and a majority of the drafted Soldiers were white (88%). Almost half of the Soldiers at Camp Jackson were from the South; 36% of the Soldiers were specifically from the Carolinas. There were, however, sizable populations of Soldiers from Maryland, Illinois, Ohio and New York at Camp Jackson. Seven percent of the Soldiers at Camp Jackson were officers. On average, between September 1917 and December 1918, there were 1,774 officers at Camp Jackson to train 24,815 enlisted men.

As a National Army cantonment and home to a mostly drafted force, Camp Jackson had a population representative of the general American public. Chester D. Heywood, a captain of the 371st Infantry Regiment, reflecting in 1928, described the Soldiers at Camp Jackson: "There were big ones and little ones; fat ones and skinny ones; black ones and tan ones; some in rags and in tatters; others in overalls and every sort of clothing imaginable. They came with suit cases and sacks; with bundles and bandanna handkerchiefs full of food, clothing and knick-knacks. Many were barefoot. Some came with guitars or banjos hanging from their backs by strings or ropes. The halt, the lame, and the blind were there actually." Like a majority of the South, most of the men at Camp Jackson had completed no more than an eighth grade education and were employed as farmers or laborers. In September 1917, Overton Dysart, a first lieutenant in the 81st Division, wrote to friends, "They [the draftees] are not the class of men I thought we were going to get... These men are probably representative of North Carolina rural population; and while they aren't highly developed, I think they are going to develop into good fight units."

Among the thousands of Soldiers passing through Camp Jackson in 1917 and 1918, there were a handful of notable individuals who became remarkable either in their civilian or military careers. These individuals included Medal of Honor recipients (Corporal Freddie Stowers, Corporal James D. Heriot, Sergeant Thomas Lee Hall, Sergeant Gary Evans Foster, First Lieutenant James C. Dozier, Colonel Charles D. Roberts), military leaders (Brigadier General Charles H. Barth, Major General Charles J. Bailey, Brigadier General George W. Mclver, Major General Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., Major General Andrew Moses, Brigadier General William J. Snow, Brigadier General Fred T. Austin, Brigadier General Robert M. Danford), and civilian celebrities (Charles Burchfield, William McEwan, and Frank M. Dobson).

Brigodier General Chorles H. Barth

On August 2S, 1917, Camp Jackson's first commander Brigadier General Charles H. Barth arrived. Brigadier General Barth served as a temporary commander of the B1st Division from August 28, 1917, to October 8, 1917, and again from November 24, 1917, to December 28, 1917. During his first month of command of the base, more than 12,000 draftees arrived at Camp Jackson to begin their military training. During his second term as temporary commander, Hardaway Contracting Company completed the initial construction of the cantonment

area, and the buildings of Camp Jackson were officially turned over to the government. In December 1917, Barth was reassigned to Chickamauga Park in Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he commanded the 13th Infantry Brigade for two days. He was named the commander of the 7th Infantry Division (Regular Army) on January 1, 1918, and he remained in that position until October 1918.

Mojor Generol Charles J. Bailey

Major General Charles J. Bailey was commander of Camp Jackson from October 8, 1917, until May 18, 1918, and commander of the 81st Division from October 8, 1917, until June 1919. After World War I, Bailey was appointed commander of the Middle Atlantic Coast, Artillery District, and in 1921, commander of the Third Corps area.

Brigodier Generol George W. McIver

Brigadier General George W. McIver was commander of the 161st Infantry Brigade of the 81st Division for the entirety of World War I, from August 29, 1917, until June 1919. Prior to commanding the 161st, McIver had been the Commandant of the School of Musketry and was the executive officer of the National Guard Bureau.

Mojor Adna R. Chaffee, Jr.

Major Adna R. Chaffee, Jr. served as the acting Chief of Staff for the 81st Division from November 24, 1917, to February 18, 1918. After World War I, Chaffee became the U.S. Army's leading advocate of mechanized warfare and helped develop the concepts and doctrine of the armored forces, earning himself the title "Father of the Armored Forces." In June 1940, Chaffee, now a brigadier general, was appointed the Commander of the Armored Forces, responsible for integrating all branches of the Army into mechanized warfare. He was promoted to Major General in October 1940 and given command of the I Armored Corps.

Major General Andrew Moses

During World War I, Major General Andrew Moses commanded the 1S6th Field Artillery Brigade of the 81st Division. A U.S. Military Academy graduate, he gained his commission in 1897 into the Infantry. He also graduated from and later directed the Army War College. Major General Andrew Moses commanded the U.S. Army, Pacific (Hawaiian Department) from 1937 to his retirement on June 30, 1938. He later commanded the Coast and Antiaircraft Artillery Defenses in Panama. From 1930-1935, he was Chief of Staff for the War Department in Washington, DC.

Brigodier General William Josioh Snow

Brigadier General William Josiah Snow was the commander of the 1S6th Field Artillery Brigade of the 81st Division from September 29, 1917, to February 2, 1918. In February 1918, Snow was named the first Chief of Field Artillery, a position which he held until his retirement in 1927. As Chief of Field Artillery, Snow was a pioneer in the development and improvement of the field artillery.

Brigodier General Fred T. Austin

8rigadier General Fred T. Austin was commander of the 1S6th Field Artillery Brigade of the B1st Division from May 12, 1918, to June 18, 1918, and post commander of Camp Jackson May 18-21, 1918. After World War I, Austin served as the U.S. Army Chief of Field Artillery from 1927 to 1930.

Brigodier General Robert M. Donford

8rigadier General Robert M. Danford served as commander of the Field Artillery Replacement Depot from May 1918 until August 1918 and as post commander of Camp Jackson from August 31, 1918, to December 17, 1918. Danford later served as the U.S. Army Chief of Field Artillery from 1938 to 1942.

Charles Burchfield

Charles Burchfield was an American artist, best known for his watercolors of nature and town scapes. He was drafted into the Army in 1918, and he arrived at Camp Jackson in July 1918. He was initially assigned to a field artillery unit, but his artistic talent soon became apparent, and he was transferred to the camouflage section. He remained at Camp Jackson until January 1919 when he was honorably discharged from the Army as a sergeant. His work has been the focus of exhibits at the Smithsonian American Art Museum, the Whitney Museum of American Art, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art among other places. The largest collection of his paintings are housed at the 8urchfield Penney Art Center in Buffalo, New York.

Williom McEwan

William McEwan was the Camp Song Leader for Camp Jackson from May 1918 to January 1919. Originally from Scotland, he gained popularity as a gospel singer and traveling evangelist after moving to the United States in 1908. His first record, an album of 24 gospel songs, was with Columbia Records in 1911. This set of recordings gave McEwan the title of "The World's First Great Gospel Singer on Record" and led Columbia Records to market him as "The World's Sweetest Gospel Singer."

Frank M. Dobson

Frank M. Dobson was the Camp Secretary for Athletics at Camp Jackson from December 1917 until the end of the war. He was the head football coach at the University of Georgia (1909), Clemson University (1910-1912), University of Richmond (1913-1917, 1919-1933), University of South Carolina (1918), University of Maryland (1936-1939), and The Apprentice School (1940-1948).

Corporal Freddie Stowers

On June 15, 1917, Freddie Stowers was a 21-year-old farm laborer, employed by M. L. King of Anderson County, South Carolina. He was married to Pearl Stowers and had one daughter, Minnie Lee. Corporal Freddie Stowers was drafted into the 1st Provisional Infantry Regiment (Colored) of the 81st Division at Camp Jackson on October 4, 1917. Stowers remained at Camp Jackson until April S, 1918, when the 1st Provisional Infantry Regiment, redesignated as the 371st Infantry Regiment, departed Camp Jackson for France. In Europe, the 371st was transferred to French command, and they entered the trenches on June 12, 1918. For three months, the 371st held the line at Verdun, and in September 1918, they were transferred to Champagne to participate in the Champagne-Marne offensive. On September 28, 1918, during the attack on Hill 188, Stowers' company found itself 100 meters from the enemy trench line under interlocking bands of machine gun fire and mortar fire. Despite the heavy fire, Stowers led his squad forward, and they destroyed one of the machine gun nests. Stowers continued to lead his men forward toward a second enemy trench line when he was mortally wounded. For his conspicuous gallantry, extraordinary heroism, and supreme bravery, Corporal Freddie Stowers was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor on April 24, 1991.

Corporol Joines D. Heriot

On June S, 1917, James D. Heriot was a 26-year-old farmer and mail carrier from Spring Hill, South Carolina, when he registered for the selective service. Corporal James D. Heriot was drafted into the 318th Field Artillery Regiment of

the 81st Division at Camp Jackson on September 4, 1917. Heriot trained at Camp Jackson for six and a half weeks until he was transferred to Camp Sevier on October 19, 1917, where he joined Company I, 118th Infantry Regiment, 30th Division. In May 1918, the 30th Division departed for Europe and reported to the front lines near Ypres, 8elgium on July 2, 1918. After two months in Ypres, the 30th Division transferred to Bellicourt, France, opposite the German Hindenberg Line. On October 12, 191B, Corporal James D. Heriot was killed while charging a machine gun nest. Earlier in the day, he had captured another machine gun nest, alone, after charging for 30 yards under heavy fire. For his actions and bravery, Heriot was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

118th Regiment, 30th Division

First Lieutenant James Dozier, Sergeant Gary Evans Foster, and Sergeant Thomas Lee Hall were all sergeants in the 1st Infantry Regiment of the South Carolina National Guard when the United States declared war on April 6, 1917. The 1st Regiment of the South Carolina National Guard, fresh back from guarding the Mexican border, were mobilized immediately to protect federal instrumentalities, railway trestles, and various communication facilities around the state. In June 1917, Companies E, F, G, and H of the First Regiment were ordered to Camp Jackson to serve as camp guards during the construction of the cantonment. These troops remained at Camp Jackson until October 1917, when they were transferred to Camp Sevier to join the 11Bth Regiment of the 30th Division.

Sergeont Thomos Lee Holl

Sergeant Thomas Lee Hall was killed on October 8, 1918, during the Battle of Montbrehain. Early in the day, Hall and his platoon overtook two enemy machine gun posts, but their progress was halted by heavy machine gun fire from a third location. Hall discovered the enemy in a nearby shell hole, and he ordered his men to take cover. He then proceeded to attack the machine gun post alone and killed the five occupants with his bayonet. Later in the day, while capturing a fourth machine gun hold, Hall was mortally wounded. For his courage, Hall was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor.

Sergeant Gary Evans Foster

Sergeant Gary Evans Foster was a sergeant in Company F, 118th Infantry, 30th Division on October 8, 1918, during the Battle of Montbrehain. When his company was held up by violent machine gun fire from a sunken road, Sergeant Foster, with an officer, went forward to attack the hostile machine gun nests. The officer was wounded, but Foster continued on alone in the face of the heavy fire. Using hand grenades and a pistol, Foster killed several of the enemy and captured eighteen soldiers. For his bravery, Foster was awarded the Medal of Honor. After the war, Foster returned home and attended Clemson College. He died on July 22, 19S1.

First Lieutenont Jomes C. Dozier

First Lieutenant James C. Dozier received the Medal of Honor for his actions on October 8, 1918, during the Battle of Montbrehain. While leading Company G of the 118th Infantry Regiment, Dozier was pinned down by heavy machine gun fire. He ordered his platoons under cover and then proceeded with Private Callie Smith to attack the offending machine gun nest. Working alone, Dozier and Smith eliminated the entire squad of seven machine gunners. Dozier then continued to lead Company G to neutralize all of the machine gun nests in their advance, capturing 470 prisoners in the process. After the war, on January 22, 1926, Dozier was appointed The Adjutant General (TAG) of South Carolina, a position which he held until January 1959. During his tenure as TAG, Dozier established the State Guard in 1941, developed the South Carolina Air National Guard in 1946, increased the number of National Guard armories in South Carolina from two to fifty-nine, and increased the South Carolina National Guard budget from \$118,812 (1926) to \$6,230,159 (1959).

Second Lieutenont Charles DuVol Roberts

Colonel Charles DuVal Roberts was Chief of Staff for the 81st Division from August 2S, 1917, to Nov 24, 1917, and from March 11, 1918, to June 24, 1918. Prior to World War I, Roberts graduated from West Point in 1897 and served in the Philippines and Cuba during the Spanish American War. As a second lieutenant in El Caney, Cuba, Roberts was awarded the Medal of Honor for "gallantly assisting in the rescue of the wounded in front of the lines under heavy fire of the enemy." Roberts remained with the Army until 1937, when he retired as a brigadier general.



Library of Congress

MAJOR GENERAL LEONARD WOOD

Commander of the Department of the East, 1914 - 1917



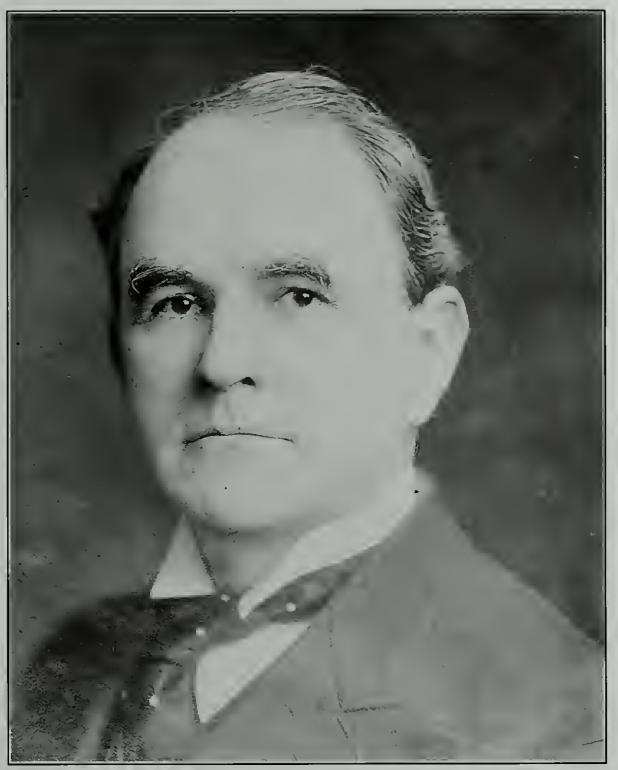
Library of Congress

GENERAL JOHN PERSHING Commander of the American Expeditionary Force, 1917 - 1918



National Society of the Colonial Dames of America

EDWIN WALES ROBERTSON "Father of Fort Jackson"



Library of Congress

RICHARD IRVINE MANNING, III Governor of South Carolina, January 1915 - January 1919

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS



HONORABLE WILLIAM B. TAFT, GOVERNOR RICHARD MANNING, AND BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE MCIVER January 30, 1918

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS



Library of Congress
SECRETARY OF WAR, NEWTON BAKER

December 1, 1917



SECRETARY OF STATE, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN
April 21, 1918



MISS MARGARET WILSON June 11, 1918

MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS



CORPORAL JAMES D. HERIOT



SERGEANT THOMAS LEE HALL



SERGEANT GARY EVANS FOSTER



LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES C. DOZIER

REGISTRATION CARD 14 No. 7 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	39-2-3, A REGISTRAR'S REPORT 1 Tell, medium, so: Straight, medium, or proposition of the policy
a:	

CORPORAL FREDDIE STOWERS
Draft Registration Card,
June 15, 1917

		,
Fout 5-34 REGISTRATION CARD IN ULL		
1 Name in tall 19 accused Duris our Mexicot for tom.		
		REGISTRAR'S "LEFOR \$9 1 23
2 Home R Invidence G.C. (Mar)		and the same and the description
3 Date of blirth When the 18-71		1 Tell medium or shorts Med 176 . Standar, medium, or stant tokak 1 Med .
Are you (1) analaral-barn citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alon, (4) or barn you declared your		Color of eyes 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Intection (specify which) I		3 Her person heat orm, leg, head, foot, or back (
5 Whoward Springsiel S.ls. USA		_ i
6 Henet as biren, al what swanier sea you a abliant or subject? City		Firstly that he answers are true, that the person registered he read his over anomals, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his enswers of which I have knowledge are true, except or follows:
7 What is room peasons trade, or office? I am a start mail Carrier		Anowigage are tive, erespi as lonower
8 By a hora employed?		6
Where employed!		Pin Someth
flore you a father, mather, wife, shild under 12, as a cirtar or brother under 12, solely dependent on you far	()	(Egnature of registral)
10		Procincy of farmy ricel
Married or single (ohigh)		City or County
11 What military sortice has 1 you bed? Ranh ; beamb ; beamb;		State
12 Describing agenting		17
12 De you stains examplion from draft (speedy grounds)		
I affirm that I have resified above answers and that they are true.		
IN Meriot		
(Miles in a second)		

CORPORAL JAMES D. HERIOT Draft Registration Card, June 5, 1917

CAMP COMMANDERS

Brigadier General Charles H. Barth August 25 - October 3, 1917

Major General Charles J. Bailey October 8, 1917 – May 18, 1918

Brigadier General Charles H. Barth ad interim, November 24 – December 28, 1917

Brigadier General George W. McIver od interim, December 28, 1917 – March 11, 1918

Brigadier General Fred T. Austin *May 18-21, 1918*

Brigadier General Francis H. French May 21 – August 30, 1918

Brigadier General Robert M. Danford August 31 – December 17, 1918

Brigadier General Thomas H. Rees December 17, 1918 – January 7, 1919

Brigadier General William Edward Cole January 7 – April 5, 1919



BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES H. BARTH August 25 - October 8, 1917 ad interim, November 24 - December 28, 1918



MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES J. BAILEY
October 8, 1917 - May 18, 1918

CAMP COMMANDERS



81st Division Archives BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE W. MCIVER ad interim, December 28, 1917 - March 11, 1918



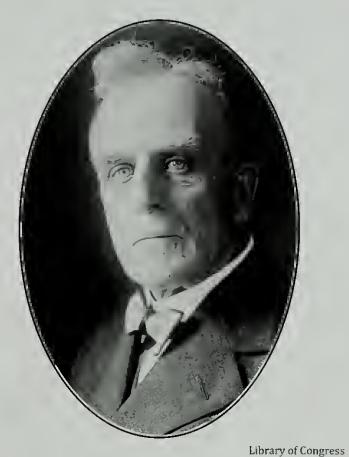
BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT M. DANFORD August 31 - December 17, 1918



BRIGADIER GENERAL FRED T. AUSTIN May 18, 1918 - May 21, 1918



West Point Association of Graduates
BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS H. REES
December 17, 1918 - January 7, 1919



BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANCIS HENRY FRENCH
May 21 - August 30, 1918



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM E. COLE
January 7, 1919 - April 5, 1919



Y.M.C.A. OFFICERS

With ten halls, an administrative building, and an auditorium, the Y.M.C.A. at Camp Jackson strove to nurture the social and spiritual welfare of the cantonment. To this end, the Y.M.C.A. coordinated a number of services for the Soldiers. They maintained writing rooms and provided stationery for Soldiers' correspondence, and they housed reading rooms with newspapers, magazines, books, and music for the men to enjoy. Every Sunday and Wednesday, they offered nondenominational religious meetings in their buildings. They coordinated entertainers, lecturers, plays, motion pictures, and musical shows for the camp. They hosted athletic tournaments and boxing matches, and they offered French lessons and reading classes. At Camp Jackson, the Y.M.C.A. boasted an attendance of over one million Soldiers in the month of July 1918.

CIVILIAN STAFF

CAMP Y.M.C.A. SECRETARY

Joseph Herbert Wilson (October 1917 – July 1918)

Dr. John L. Weber (July 1918 -)

CAMP SECRETARY OF EDUCATION

Dr. Thomas W. Newlin (October 1917 – September 1918)

Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth (September 1918 -)

CAMP SECRETARY FOR ATHLETICS
John Drummond Brock (October 1917 - December 1917)
Frank M. Dobson (December 1917 -)

CAMP DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS Jimmie Driver (1917-1918)

CAMP SONG LEADER

David Griffin (October 1917 – May 1918)

Captain William McEwan (May 1918 - January 1919)

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS SECRETARY
Joseph T. Koenecke (October 1917 – Apr 1918)
Charles A. Kilfoile (April 1918)
George F. Grey (April 1918 -)

POSTMASTER
Donald G. Duncan (1917 - 1918)

LIBRARIAN
John G. Moulton (September 1917 – June 1918)
O. C. Davis (June 1918 – September 1918)
John G. Moulton (September 1918 -)

Y.M.C.A. AUDITORIUM MANAGER Heath Bartow (May 1918 -)

LIBERTY THEATER MANAGER
J. F. Farrell (- July 1918)
Frank J. Lea (July 1918 -)

CIVILIAN STAFF



JOHN DRUMMOND BROCK Camp Secretary for Athletics (Y.M.C.A.) October 1917 - December 1917



DAVID GRIFFIN Camp Song Leader October 1917 - May 1918



FRANK DOBSON
Camp Secretary for Athletics (Y.M.C.A.)
December 1917 -



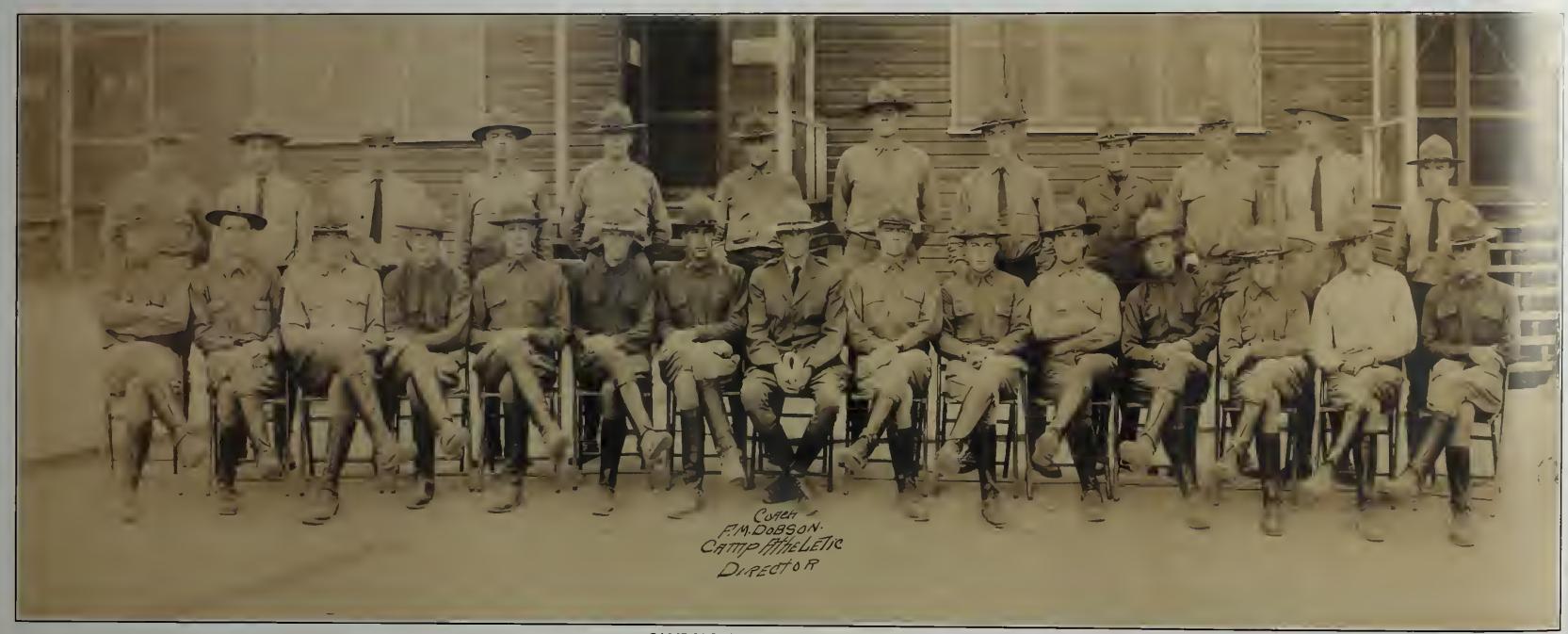
WILLIAM MCEWAN Camp Song Leader May 1918 - January 1919



JIMMIE DRIVER Camp Director of Athletics



JOHN MOULTON Camp Librarian September 1917 -



CAMP JACKSON ATHLETIC DIRECTORS

The athletic council of Camp Jackson was made up of regimental and battalion representatives appointed by division headquarters. These men were responsible for promoting athletics in the camp.



10TH REGIMENT FOOTBALL TEAM Camp Jackson Champions, 1918

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF OFFICERS AT CAMP JACKSON

The Names of the Men Who Are in Command of the 81st Division of the U.S. Army September 1917 - May 1918

COMMANDING 81ST DIVISION AND CAMP JACKSON

Brigadier General Charles H. Barth (August 25 – October 8, 1917), (ad interim, November 24 – December 28, 1917)

Major General Charles J. Bailey (October 8, 1917 – May 1919)

Brigadier General George W. McIver (ad interim, December 28, 1917 – March 11, 1918, May 19 – May 24, 1918)

Brigadier General Munroe McFarland (ad interim, May 29-30, 1918)

CHIEF OF STAFF

Lieutenant Colonel Charles DuVal Roberts (August 25 – Nov 24, 1917)
Major Adna R. Chaffee, Jr. (acting, November 24, 1917 – February 18, 1918)
Major Arthur E. Ahrends (acting, February 18 - March 11, 1918)
Colonel Charles D. Roberts (March 11 – June 24, 1918)

ADJUTANT Major Adna R. Chaffee, Jr.

INSPECTOR Major R.l. McKenney

QUARTERMASTER Lieutenant Colonel W. R. Gibson

DIVISION EXCHANGE OFFICER
Captain Charles Brendon

SURGEON
Lieutenant Colonel Kent Nelson, M.D.

SANITARY INSPECTOR

Major T. J. Leary, M.D. (August - October 1917)

Major J. F. Johnston (November 1917 -)

ORDNANCE OFFICER Major Walter O. Boswell JUDGE ADVOCATE Major Walter B. Beals

SIGNAL OFFICER Major James H. Van Horn

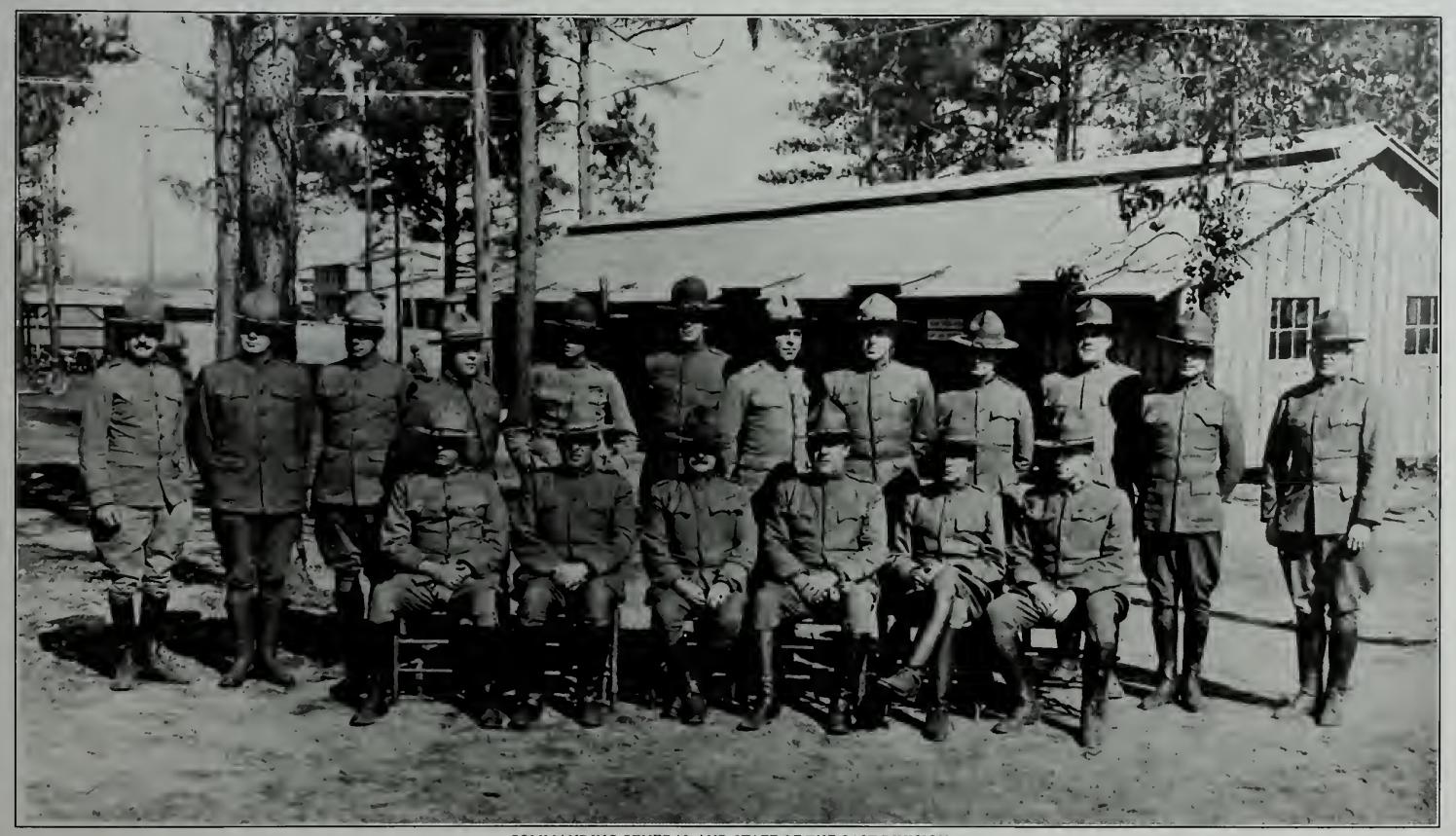
COMMANDING HEADQUARTERS TROOP

Captain D. J. Sullivan

PERSONAL OFFICER Captain Frank N. Ehrlich

SANITARY ENGINEER Captain W. C. Riddle

DIVISION PSYCHIATRIST Captain Thomas J. Heldt



COMMANDING GENERAL AND STAFF OF THE 81ST DIVISION

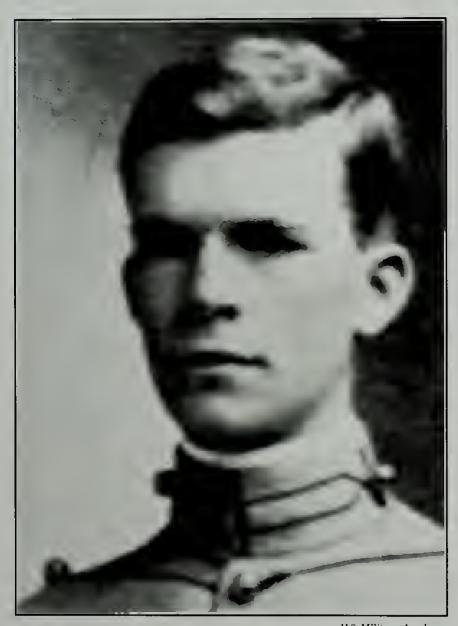
81ST DIVISION CHIEF OF STAFF



COLONEL CHARLES DUVAL ROBERTS

Chief of Staff
August 25, 1917 - November 24, 1917

March 11, 1918 - June 24, 1918



U.S. Military Academy MAJOR ADNA R. CHAFFEE, JR.

Chief of Staff, Acting November 24, 1917 - February 18, 1918



West Point Association of Graduates

COLONEL ARTHUR AHRENDS
Chief of Staff, Acting
February 18, 1918 - March 11, 1918



COLONELS AND LIEUTENANT COLONELS OF THE 81ST DIVISION

COMMANDING OFFICERS AT CAMP JACKSON

September 1917 - May 1918

81ST DIVISION

161ST INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigadier General George W. McIver (August 1917 – June 1918)
Colonel Edward A. Shuttleworth (ad interim, September 5 – 12, 1917,
December 28, 1917 – March 11, 1918)
Colonel Hansford L. Threlkeld (ad interim, May 19 – May 29, 1918)

321st Infantry

Colonel Edward Shuttleworth (September 1917 – March 26, 1918)
Colonel Hansford L. Threlkeld (April 10 - June 1918)
Colonel Frank Halstead (June 1918 -)

322d Infantry
Colonel Loraine T. Richardson

317th Machine Gun Battalion
Major T. Smith

162D INFANTRY BRIGADE

Brigadier General Charles H. Muir (August – December 1917)
Colonel Peter E. Marquart (ad interim, November 30, 1917 – February 19, 1918)
General Monroe McFarland (February 19 – June 1918)
Colonel Thomas A Pearce (ad interim, June 2-5, 1918)

323d Infantry
Colonel Peter E. Marquart (August 1917 – April 1918)
T. A. Pearce

324th Infantry Colonel George W. Moses

318th Machine Gun Battalion Captain L. Edmunds

156TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Colonel Andrew Moses (August 29 – September 29, 1917)
Brigadier General William J. Snow (September 29, 1917 – February 2, 1918)
Colonel Andrew Moses (ad interim, November 4-8, 1917, November 29-December 3, 1917,
December 22-28, 1917, February 2 – May 12, 1918)
Brigadier General Fred T. Austin (May 12 – July 30, 1918)
Brigadier General Andrew Moses (July 1918 -)

316th Field Artillery (Heavy)
Colonel Andrew Moses (September 1917 - July 1918)

317th Field Artillery (light) Colonel G. M. Apple

318th Field Artillery (light): Lieutenant Col. E. R. Tilton

306th Trench Mortar Battery: Captain J. E. Holgate

316TH MACHINE GUN BATTALION Major W. D. Renziehansen

306TH ENGINEERS Colonel Robert R. Ralston

306TH TRAIN HEADQUARTERS AND MILITARY POLICE Colonel Edwin Bell

OTHER UNITS

156TH DEPOT BRIGADE

Brigadier General Charles H. Barth (October 1917 – January 1918)
Lieutenant Colonel Tanner (- June 1918)
Colonel Ivers Leonard (June 1918 – August 1918)
Brigadier General Francis French (August 30, 1918 -)

THIRD OFFICERS' RESERVE TRAINING SCHOOL (JANUARY 5 - APRIL 19, 1918)
Lieutenant Colonel J. Malcolm Graham

1ST PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY (COLORED SOLDIERS)
Colonel Perry L. Miles

AMERICAN ORDNANCE BASE DEPOT IN FRANCE
Captain Jerome E. Johnstone

402D TELEGRAPH BATTALION Major F. F. Brown



BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES H. MUIR 162d Infantry Brigade



BRIGADIER GENERAL ANDREW MOSES 156th Field Artillery Brigade



COLONEL PERRY L. MILES
1st Provisional Regiment



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM J. SNOW 156th Field Artillery Brigade



BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE W. MCIVER 161st Infantry Brigade



81st Division Archives

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE MCIVER AND STAFF, 161ST INFANTRY BRIGADE



MEDICAL OFFICERS, 81ST DIVISION



OFFICERS, 306TH MILITARY POLICE, 81ST DIVISION

CANTONMENT STAFF

CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER
Major William Couper (June 1917 - January 1918)
Major William H. Supplee (February - October 1918)
Major Walter M. Crunden (October - November 1918)
Captain Joseph C. Brown (November 1918 - April 1919)

CAMP QUARTERMASTER
Captain C. S. Frank (July 1917 – July 1918)
Major Q. A. Allen (July 1918 -)

COMMANDING BASE HOSPITAL

Major J. F. Johnson (August - November 1917)

Major Thomas J. Leary (November 1917 -)

COMMANDING REMOUNT DEPOT

Major Eben Swift, Jr. (August 1917 – September 1918)

Major Valentine (September 1918 -)

FIRE CHIEF

1st Lieutenant James F. Dempsey

PROVOST MARSHALL
Captain J. D. Martin (- June 1918)
Major Arthur B. Conrad (June 1918 -)



MAJOR WILLIAM COUPER
Constructing Quartermaster, June 1917 - January 1918

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF OFFICERS AT CAMP JACKSON

The Names of the Men Who Are in Command of the Field Artillery Training Center, Camp Jackson

May 1918 - November 1918

CAMP COMMANDER

Brigadier General Francis H. French (May 19 – August 30, 1918)
Brigadier General Fred T. Austin (ad interim, May 19 – 20, 1918)
Brigadier General Robert M. Danford (September 4 – December 1918)

COMMANDER OF FIRING CENTER
Colonel Thomas Osborne

COMMANDER OF REPLACEMENT DEPOT
Colonel Robert Danford

BRIGADE TRAINING DEPARTMENT
Major Tanner

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF SCHOOLS (OFFICERS' TRAINING, ORDNANCE, MOTOR, RADIO)

Major M. C. Randol

AIDE DE CAMP

1st Lieutenant Harris R. Potter (May 19 – August 30, 1918) 2d Lieutenant Robert F. Blair (September 6, 1918 -) 2d Lieutenant Howard B. Dean (September 6, 1918 -)

CAMP EXECUTIVE OFFICER (ACTING)
Lieutenant Colonel William L. Luhn (September 6, 1918 -)

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, COMMANDER
1st Lieutenant Charles E. Van Cleef (May 1918)
Lieutenant Clarence A. Brown (September 1918)

CAMP ADJUTANT
Lieutenant Colonel William L. Luhn (May 1918 – September 6, 1918)
Captain A. Miles Coe (September 6, 1918 -)

CAMP PERSONNEL ADJUTANT
Captain Orin C. Lloyd (September 6, 1918 -)

CAMP INSPECTOR

Major Francis G. Delano (July 1918 -)

CAMP JUDGE ADVOCATE Major Augustus R. Brindley

CAMP QUARTERMASTER
Captain Charles S. Frank (July 1917 – July 1918)
Major Hugh A. Allen (July 1918 -)

CAMP SURGEON
Lieutenant Colonel Luther R. Poust
Major Frank Harrison (Sept 6, 1918 -)

PROVOST MARSHALL
Captain J. D. Martin (- June 28, 1918)
Major Arthur B. Conrad (June 28, 1918 -)

INSPECTOR GENERAL W. W. Moore

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER Captain Chas. W. B. Long

CAMP SIGNAL OFFICER (ACTING)
Captain George O. Huey

CAMP ORDNANCE OFFICER
Captain E. R. Lyman (July 1918 -)
Captain Alonzo C. March (acting, September 6, 1918 -)

CAMP VETERINARIAN
Captain Earl Kropf

CAMP EXCHANGE OFFICER

1st Lieutenant John B. Sisson (acting, September 6, 1918)

SANITARY ENGINEER
Captain Richard Schermerhorn (July 1917 – July 1918)



REPLACEMENT DEPOT OFFICERS

COMMANDING OFFICER
Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Danford

DEPOT ADJUTANT
Major Houston L. Whiteside

ASST. DEPOT ADJUTANT Captain Herbert M. Pock

PERSONAL OFFICER Captain Geo. T. Wilhelm

CHIEF MUSTERING OFFICER Lieutenant Thomas. J. Knight

ASST. MUSTERING OFFICER Lieutenant. A.B. Crane

DEPOT INSPECTOR Captain Louis J. Dallenbach DEPOT QUARTERMASTER Lieutenant Frederick A. Tallmadge

DEPOT MEDICAL OFFICER
Captain Frank Harrison

DEPOT ORDNANCE OFFICER Captain Theodore J. Drury

DEPOT JUDGE ADVOCATE Captain Murray B Jones

DEPOT SIGNAL OFFICER
Captain Howard L. Hackstaff



COMMANDING OFFICER Colonel Thomas D. Osborne

Colonel George H. Paine Lieutenant Herman Erlenkotter Major Basil H. Perry Captain Lauren Arnold Captain Reed E. Beck Captain Henry W. Bell Captain Hugh Boone Captain James B. Dick Captain Clyde H. Danielson Captain Walter H. Dubard Captain Edmond C. Fleming Captain William McB Garrison Captain Thomas M. Glasgow Captain Gordon Grant Captain Edward E. Cully Captain Jullen R. Hume Captain H Stanley Johnson

Captain Paul W. Johnson Captain Eugene E. Loupret Captain William K. McClure, Jr. Captain William D. McKinney Captain William S. Pickett Captain Arthur D. Ruppel Captain Stanley C. Thompson 1st Lieutanant Delbert R. Card 1st Lieutenant Frederick W. Franke 1st Lieutenant Charles B. Giles 1st Lieutenant Vivian G. Lander 1st Lieutenant Robert E. Murphy 1st Lieutenant Henry J. Neurohr 1st Lieutenant Harry E. Ward 2d Lieutenant John B. Black 2d Lieutenant Jarman L. Straughn









Chapter 7 The Training

In August 1917, War Deportment Document No. 656: Infontry Troining (WDD 656) and Wor Deportment Document No. 657: Field Artillery Training (WDD 657) were added to the training library of the U.S. Army. For the first time, the Army defined the standards of and provided a schedule for the training of every Infantry and Field Artillery Soldier. Both training programs emphasized discipline, maneuverability, and physical fitness. Infantry Soldier training focused on open and trench warfare tactics and the use of the individual weapon, while field artillery training focused on transportation, equestrian fundamentals, and the care and use of field artillery equipment. Both documents outlined a sixteen-week, 40-hours-per-week training program, complete with weekly training schedules.

The daily schedule of training, as outlined in *WDD 656* and *WDD 657*, ran from 0730 to 1700, with one and a half hours reserved in the middle of the day for lunch. Training was conducted every day except Sunday. In order to reinforce training, both lectures and practical exercises were used to teach Soldiers. Infantry training was broken into 30-minute instructive blocks, and field artillery training was broken into 90-minute blocks of instruction. Physical training exercises were performed every day for 30-60 minutes. In their free time in the evenings and on the weekends, Soldiers were invited to spend time in the social welfare centers, to attend entertainment shows, and to participate in sporting events on base. The Y.M.C.A. and Knights of Columbus offered events such as concerts, movies, lectures, and vaudeville shows for the Soldiers' entertainment.

For the Infantry Soldier, training was structured around the idea that the proficiency of the Army was determined by the proficiency of the individual brigades; the proficiency of the brigades was determined by the proficiency for the individual regiments; the proficiency of the regiments was determined by the proficiency of the individual battalions; and so on, down through the company, squad, and individual Soldier levels. From Week 1 to Week 16, training progressed incorporating larger and larger groups of Soldiers.

For the first two weeks of training, Soldiers immersed themselves in the School of the Soldier, a block of instruction that focused on individual Soldier skills such as marching, drill, and the care of the rifle. Concurrently with the School of the Soldier, trainees participated in a block of instruction called the School of the Squad. The School of the Squad was taught during the first six weeks of training, and Soldiers learned to work together in groups of three to eleven Soldiers, applying the drill movements learned during School of the Soldier and practicing attack manuevers with other Soldiers.

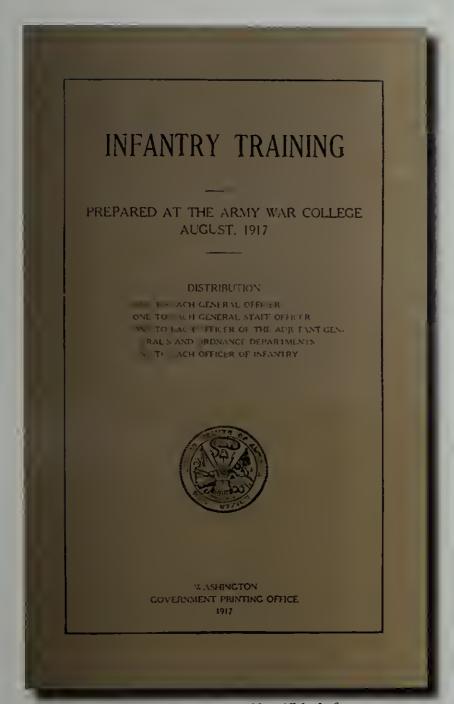
In week five, Soldiers were eased into platoon level instruction where they learned to work in slightly larger groups of three to four squads or sixteen to forty Soldiers. At this level of instruction, squads became a fixed unit

on the battlefield. Within platoons, the squads learned to move in coordination with one another. For the next three weeks, Soldiers became proficient with their movements within the squad and within the platoon, learning to maneuver as a small group until at week nine --more than halfway through training-- Soldiers were introduced to the School of the Company.

In the School of the Company, Soldiers learned to work in groupings of 100-200 Soldiers, divided into two to four platoons of two to four squads each. Platoons learned to maneuver in relation to one another in parades and on the battlefield. At week fifteen, in the last two weeks of training, Soldiers were introduced to the School of the Battalion, and they learned the mechanisms of working in groups of two to six companies, or 500-1000 Soldiers. The concepts of maneuvering learned during the School of the Battalion were then easily translated to even larger groupings of Soldiers such as the regiments and brigades.

Within the Infantry training program, *WDD* 656 outlined four different training schedules for the rifle, machine gun, headquarters, and supply companies. Throughout the process of infantry training, from the introductory weeks of individual Soldier training until the mass battalion-level training at the finale, the skills taught were designed to heighten the Army's fire superiority and trench warfare capabilities. Commonalities, such as firing practice, field exercises, basic soldiering skills, administrative chores, and lectures, existed in all of the programs. For the Infantry Soldier, firing instruction, either on the rifle, the machine gun, or the pistol, comprised 34% (or 220 hours) of basic training. Five percent, or 31 hours, of training was devoted to the concepts of trench warfare. All Infantry Soldiers studied basic Soldier skills such as drill and ceremony, marching, physical training, night work, tent pitching, communications, first aid, guard duty, and anti-gas maneuvers. Administrative chores such as the issuance of clothing and arms, lectures, inspections, and testing were a common necessity among Soldiers. All Soldiers attended lectures on personal hygiene, public health, personal well-being, military life, and basic soldiering skills. Table 1 provides a list of the general subjects delivered in lecture form.

Riflemen practiced bayonet maneuvers, bombing, and grenade exercises, on top of additional physical training and in-depth teamwork exercises. Machine gun companies, meanwhile, dedicated 16%, or 100 hours, of training to transportation concepts. The Headquarters company supplemented their training with instruction for special details, and the supply company provided Soldiers with instruction on procurement of supplies for the troops and the care of animals.



In War Department Document No. 656, Infantry Training, the U.S. Army War College prescribed a 16-week training program for all infantry Soldiers.

Discipline
Morale
Customs and courtesies of the service
Duties and responsibilities of the NCO
The commissioned officer

Articles of war
Organization and characteristics of the
U.S., Allied, and enemy troops
Military offenses and punishments

Why we are at war

Trench orders

Personal hygiene
Alcoholism and drugs
Insects and vermin
Communicable diseases
First aid and elementary banda

First aid and elementary bandaging Physical training

Security in the field
Purposes and methods of drill
Reconnaissance
Study of terrain on the ground
Messages and report
Orders

Entrenchments
Tactical use of machine guns

Grenade and bomb warfare
Care and adjustment of clothing and
equipment

Conduct in service

Leadership Saluting

Obligations and rights of the Soldier

Pay and allowances

Army regulations and orders

History of European wars and United States wars

Powers and limitations of various arms

Rules of land warfare

Venereal disease Personal cleanliness Vaccination and prophylaxis

Care of the feet

Sanitation and its maintenance

Property responsibility
Interior guard duty

Rations Use of cover

Maps and map reading Lines of information

Horses and stable management

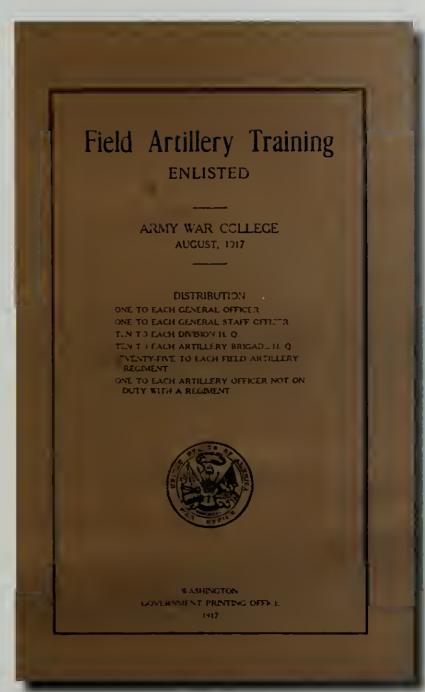
Gas warfare

Attack and defense of positions

Transportation of troops

TABLE 1. GENERAL SUBJECTS FOR LECTURES

In order to provide variety in the training program, the Army provided the Soldiers with a combination of hands-on exercises and lectures.



War Department Document No. 657, Field Artillery Training, published in August 1917, was the Army's first attempt of outlining a standardized training program for all field artillery Soldiers.

RIFLE COMPANY

Weekly Programs

First Week.	
Articles of War Military discipline and courtesy Uniforms and equipment Personal hygiene and care of feet School of the soldier School of the squad Setting up exercises; Recruit instruction Orders for sentinels Issue of clothing and equipment Obligations and rights of the soldier: Lecture Inspection	lours. 1 2 4 2 6 10 6 2 4 1
Setting up exercises; Recruit instruction	ours. 4 ½ 1 ½ 4 14 1 2
Third Week.	
	ours.
Setting-up exercises; "Trained soldiers'" instruction Running	4 ½ 1 ½ 4 12 1 1 1 2
Inspection (as directed)	2
Setting- up exercises Running and jumping School of the squad Bayonet combat Sighting, position, aiming, trigger- squeeze exercises, and gallery practice Methods of employing gases in modern warfare – (1)	ours. 4 ½ 1 ½ 12 6
gas clouds, (2) gas shells; Effect of gas; Lecture Grenade and bomb warfare; Lecture Inspection; Field kit; Tent pitching	1 1 2

Fifth week.	Hours.
Physical training.	. 4
Bayonet training	. 4
Regulations (l. D. R.)	4 2
Platoon instruction: Drill, close order,	3 3
Platoon instruction: Drill in trench and open warfare Target practice. Firing will be done successively by platoons; the platoons not firing will devote time in instruction in the following subjects: Estimating distance, Fire control instruments (Field glass, range finder, mil scale), Sketching (position, road, landscape) and map reading, signaling, trench	
warfare	16
Antigas instruction	. 1
Field intrenchments; Lecture	1 2
Sixth week.	Hours.
Physical training	
Bayonet training	3
Platoon instruction in close order and trench warfare,	3
Target practice (same as fifth week)	16
Trench construction	4
Antigas instruction	1
Bombing (hand grenade)	3
Military offenses and punishments	1
Inspection (as directed)	2
Seventh week.	
	dours.
Test of squads by platoon leader	3
Bombing	2
Bayonet training	2 3 3
Platoon instruction in close order and trench warfare	3
Trench construction	3
fire control, communications, trench warfare Antigas instruction. This instruction should now include marching running beyond fighting regidence.	16
include marching, running, bayonet fighting, rapid loading and aiming, etc., while wearing gas masks Prevention of damage by gas to rifles, etc., sentry	1
duties in connection with gas; Use of sprayers and fans for clearing out gases; Lecture	1
Marching (as in fifth week) Night work	3
Inspection (as directed)	2

Eighth week.	ours.
Physical training	3 3 1 3 1 6 3 1 1 2
Ninth week.	
	ours.
Tests of squads School of the company, close order Physical training Bayonet training Trench work Antigas instruction Night work Bombing (hand and rifle grenades) Target practice. By platoons, platoons not firing as in seventh week Marching (as in fifth week) History; European war; Lecture Inspection (as directed)	3 3 3 3 1 3 2 16
Tenth week	
Н	ours.
Tests of platoons Physical training Bayonet training Company in close order and trench warfare Antigas instruction Bombing (hand and rifle) Night work Intrenching Target practice. By platoon, platoons not firing as in seventh week Marching (as in fifth week) Trench warfare; Lecture Inspection (as directed)	4 2 2 3 1 2 3 4 16

Н	ours.
Selection of specialists in the following: Bombers	
(hand grenade), grenadiers (rifle grenade), snipers,	
sketchers, liaison details (signalers, runners,	
observers, etc.), estimators, automatic rifle or light	4
machine gun	4
Physical training	3
Bayonet training	2
Bombing	2
Antigas instruction	3 2 3 2 1
Night work	3
Target practice. By platoon, platoons not firing as in	
seventh week	16
Marching (as in fifth week)	
Inspection (as directed)	2
Twelfth week	
	ours.
Physical training	3
Bayonet training	2
Intrenching	4
Bombing	3
Antigas instruction	1
Night work	3
Company in trench and open warfare	4
group not firing will be instructed in its specialty	
and in trench warfare	16
Marching (as in fifth week)	10
Use of light machine guns; lecture	1
Use of automatic rifle; Lecture	1
Inspection (as directed)	2
Thirteenth week	
	ours.
Physical training	2
Bayonet training	2
Intrenching	4
Bombing	2
Antigas instruction	1
Company drill, close order	2
finding the range, distribution of fire,	
fire discipline, fire direction, fire control,	
communication	4
Target practice. Fire by specialist groups. Each	
group not firing to be instructed in specialty and in	
trench warfare	16
Marching (as in fifth week)	
Army regulations and orders; Lecture	1
History; European war	1
Night work	3
Inspection (as directed)	2

Fourteenth week	
Physical training Bayonet training Intrenching Bombing Antigas instruction Marching by company; problems in security, on the	
march and at a halt; combat problem, open warfare	
Night work	
inspection (as directed)	
Fifteenth week.	
Hou	11
Company test by battalion commander Physical training	
warfare	I
Inspection (as directed)	
Sixteenth week	
Physical training Hou	rs 3
Bayonet training Bombing Antigas instruction Battalion in trench warfare (including 3 hours night work) Target practice. By specialist groups. Each group not firing will be trained in its specialty and in trench	13 16 2

MACHINE GUN COMPANY

Weekly Programs

Articles of war Military discipline and courtesy Uniforms and equipment Personal hygiene and care of feet School of the soldier School of the squad Setting-up exercise; Recruit instruction Orders for sentinels Issue of clothing and equipment Obligations and rights of the soldier; Lecture	4 2 6
Setting-up exercises; Recruit instruction School of the soldier School of the squad Issue of arms Nomenclature and care of pistol Guard duty (interior) Marksmanship (machine gun) Marksmanship (pistol) Making pack and tent pitching Why we are at war; Lecture Inspection (as directed) Transportation	2
Third week. Setting-up exercises; "Trained soldiers" instruction Marksmanship (pistol) Marksmanship (machine gun) School of the squad Whistle and arm signals First aid Test of recruits by squad leader Inspection (as directed) Transportation	Hours. 4 2 13 8 1 1 2 7
Fourth week. Setting-up exercises	2 12 3 1

Fifth week.	Hours.
Physical training	4
Firing (machine gun). Only such men to be engaged in firing as can be kept busy with	
the range facilities available. This normally	
might be a platoon. The platoons not firing	
would take up instruction in: Leadership (fire direction and control, direct and indirect),	
Gunnery (recognition and designation of	
targets, gun laying, etc.), Liaison (signalists,	
runners, observers, etc.), Transportation	
(horse exercise, grooming, stable management, driving, care of harness, etc.), Sketching (road,	
position, and panoramic), Use of instrument	
(compass, clinometer, field glass, range finder,	
mil scale), Technique of fire, Estimating distance, Infantry drill and drill of gun	
squad and platoon, Pistol practice, Scouting,	
Patrolling, Outposts, Field fortification, Camouflage	16
Transportation	
March instruction to be conducted in connection	
with march to and from the target range Antigas instruction	1
Field intrenchment and camouflage	4
Inspection, field kit; tent pitching	
Drill	6
Sixth week	
	Hours.
Physical training	4
Physical training	4
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction	4 7
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture	4 7 16
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage	4 7 16
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture	4 7 16
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage Drill	1 3 6
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage Drill	1 3 6
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage Drill	1 3 6 2
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage Drill Inspection Seventh week	1 3 6
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage Drill Inspection Seventh week Test of squads by platoon leaders Physical training	4 7 16 1 3 6 2 2 Hours. 3 3
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage Drill Inspection Seventh week Test of squads by platoon leaders Physical training Trench construction and camouflage	4 7 16 1 3 6 2 2 Hours. 3 3 4
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage Drill Inspection Seventh week Test of squads by platoon leaders Physical training	4 7 16 1 3 6 2 2 Hours. 3 3
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage Drill Inspection Seventh week Test of squads by platoon leaders Physical training Trench construction and camouflage Firing (as in fifth week) Marching (as in fifth week) Transportation	4 7 16 1 3 6 2 2 Hours. 3 4 16 7
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage Drill Inspection Seventh week Test of squads by platoon leaders Physical training Trench construction and camouflage Firing (as in fifth week) Marching (as in fifth week) Transportation Antigas instruction	4 7 16 1 3 6 2 2 Hours. 3 3 4 16
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage Drill Inspection Seventh week Test of squads by platoon leaders Physical training Trench construction and camouflage Firing (as in fifth week) Marching (as in fifth week) Transportation Antigas instruction Prevention of damage by gas to guns, etc.; use of sprayers and fans for cleaning out gas; sentry	4 7 16 1 3 6 2 2 Hours. 3 4 16 7
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage Drill Inspection Seventh week Test of squads by platoon leaders Physical training Trench construction and camouflage Firing (as in fifth week) Marching (as in fifth week) Transportation Antigas instruction Prevention of damage by gas to guns, etc.; use of sprayers and fans for cleaning out gas; sentry duties in connection with gas; Lecture	Hours. 3 4 16 7 1
Physical training Transportation Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Marching (as in fifth week) Military offenses and punishments; lecture Trench construction and camouflage Drill Inspection Seventh week Test of squads by platoon leaders Physical training Trench construction and camouflage Firing (as in fifth week) Marching (as in fifth week) Transportation Antigas instruction Prevention of damage by gas to guns, etc.; use of sprayers and fans for cleaning out gas; sentry	4 7 16 1 3 6 2 2 Hours. 3 3 4 16 7 1

Eighth week.	
Physical training Trenches, obstacles, and camouflage Firing (as in fifth week) Antigas instruction Night work Transportation Marching (as in fifth week)	Hours 4 3 16 1 3 7
Morale; Lecture History: European war Drill Inspection	1 1 2 2
Ninth week	Hours.
Test of squads	3
Physical training	3 4
Antigas instruction	1
Night work	3
Firing (as in fifth week)	16
Transportation	7
History: European war	1
Inspection	2
Tenth week,	
The staff last	Hours.
Test of platoons	4 2
Antigas instruction	1
Night work	3 2
Firing (as in fifth week)	16
Marching (as in fifth week)	
Trench warfare; Lecture	1 7
Company drills	2
Inspection	2

Eleventh week.	
	Hours.
Selection of specialists as follows: gunners and gun crews, sketchers and scouts, transportat crews, instrument details, observers, and estimators, liaison details, administrative an supply squads Physical training	d 4
Intrenchment Antigas instruction	2
Night workFiring (as in fifth week)	1
Marching (as in fifth week) Transportation	7
Company drills	
Twelfth week.	11-
Physical training	Hours.
Intrenchment	3
subjects as enumerated under fifth week Transportation	7
Antigas instruction	1
Use of light machine gun; Lecture	1
Inspection	
Thirteenth week	
Till teenth week	Hours.
Physical training	
Intrenchment	
Antigas instruction	
Marching (as in fifth week)	7
Transportation	1
History, European war; Lecture	1
Company drills	3
Inspection	2

Fourteenth week	
Physical training Intrenchment Antigas instruction Firing (as in twelfth week) Marching (as in fifth week) Night work Transportation Company combat problem Inspection	2 1 16 2 7 8
Fifteenth week.	
	Hours.
Company test by battalion commander	6
Antigas instruction	1
Firing (as in twelfth week)	16
Marching (as in fifth week)	
Drill with Infantry battalion	
With infantry battalion in trench warfare	
Transportation	7
History, European war; Lecture	
Inspection	1
Sixteenth week	
	Hours.
Physical training	1
Antigas instruction	1
Firing (as in twelfth week)	16
Marching (as in fifth week)	
Transportation	7
With infantry battalion in trench warfare	
(including 3 hours' night work)	
Inspection	2

Field artillery training, as outlined in *WDD 657*, was divided into two general periods. The first period consisted of four weeks and covered instruction given to all field artillery Soldiers. This initial instruction covered basic Soldier topics such as first aid, signaling, and the use and care of personal equipment. It also provided an introduction to the School of the Soldier, field artillery principles, and equestrian fundamentals. The second period of ten weeks was devoted to specialized instruction for the individual and all higher units. For this period of training, the men were rearranged into three classes: drivers, cannoneers, and special details and duties, and training was tailored to the needs to each group.

During the first four weeks of field artillery training, half of each day was dedicated to artillery training, mounted and dismounted training, and calisthenics. The other half of the day, Soldiers received instruction on a variety of subjects including care and use of the pistol, guard duty, signaling, the use of gas masks, first aid, simple cordage, military etiquette and courtesies, individual cooking, and personal hygiene. Soldiers also received guidance on how to put together a military encampment, including how to pitch a tent, build gun emplacements and trench lines, and provide cover and camouflage. Soldiers listened to lectures on war conditions, prisoners of war, and the rights of prisoners, and time was allocated for the completion of administrative requirements such as completing Soldiers' records and issuing clothing and equipment.

Artillery training accounted for one and half hours of each day for a total of thirty-six hours of instruction in the first four weeks. Artillery instruction began with an introduction to the artillery pieces, focusing on the nomenclature, purpose, operation, and care of the matériel. The four weeks of training also covered the roles and maneuvers of the gun squad, the responsibilities of each squad member, and an introduction to the firing battery.

Like artillery training, mounted training also accounted for one and half hours of each day, for a total of thirty-six hours in the first four weeks. The object of this instruction was to train the field artillery Soldier in horsemanship including the care, management, and conditioning of horses and their equipment. While learning how to sit on and ride a horse correctly, Soldiers were responsible for the care of the animals and the stables.

Dismounted training and calisthenics was the third major block of instruction in the first four weeks of training, accounting for one and a half hours of each day, for a total of thirty-six hours. The objective of dismounted instruction was to teach discipline, Soldierly bearing, and alertness through the instruction of drill and ceremony, facings, marching, and movements as a squad. Dismounted training was paired with calisthenics instruction throughout the training period to warm up and strengthen the Soldiers. One of the objectives of the physical training was the development of an athletic spirit in the Soldier, and to this end, games of different kinds were incorporated.

The second period of field artillery training consisted of weeks five through sixteen and varied according to the Soldier's role within the field artillery. During this period, all men continued to train on the pistol and participated in dismounted instruction. In the eighth week of training, battery instruction was added to the curriculum, and Soldiers took part in firing practice as a battery. As part of this instruction, Soldiers studied the occupation of positions within a battery and how to lay out gun positions and emplacements.

1	7 to 8.30.	8.45 to 10.15.	10.39 to 12.	1.30 to 3.	8.15 to 4.45.
Monday	Artillery	Mounted	Dismounted and calesthanics.	Arrangement of hunks and	Salutes and courtesies,
Tuesda v	do	do	do	squad rooms. Records of soldiers Personat hygiene around bar-	Measurement for clothing. Review, salutes, etc.; complete
Thursday Friday	do	do	do	racks. Draw clothing Arrangement of clothing; fit	records. Guard instruction, Do.
Saturday	do	do	do	Police of barracks and grounds.	
Sunday (a.m.)	•••••				
			SECOND W	EEK	
			Dismounted and calesthenicsdo	of cleaning alming.	Guard instruction. Gas masks, how to adjust; shortalk about gas.
Wednesday	do	do	Dismounted and pitching shelter tents and calesthenics.	Alming pistois, snapping, tri- angles.	Talk on war conditions; prisoners of war; rights of prisoners.
Thursday	do	do	Dismounted and qualifying	Continue pistoldo	Signaling semaphore.
Friday	do	do	do	Pigtoknolica harracks and	First ald. Personal hygiene: venereal dis
				grounds, and semaphore signaling.	ARREST ALL LUCIA AGENT IN ALL
		1	THIRD W		
Monday	•		Dismounted and calesthenics. Dismounted and calesthenics:	Fistol	qualify.
			to include observation of infantry in bayonet examination.		tions.
Wednesday	do	do	Dismounted and calesthenics; guard formation.	Fistol and first aid	Oun emplacements and trench
Thursday	ob	do	Dismonated and calesthenics: marched to observe in- fantry in foot drill.	Pistol	Laying out gun emplacements.
Friday		1	Dismounted and calesthenics;	gitu: different sodes	First ald.
		å		Police of barracks and grounds.	Entire battery, last period a. m. talk on cover and camouilage.
			FOURTH V		
Monday	Artillery	Mounted	Dismounted and calesthenics.	Pistol and signaling	Dui'ding fires for individua
				do	Trenches for urinals, etc., and
Wednesday Thursday	do	do	dodo	dodo	litchen refuse. Clean up. On instruction laid down and
Friday Seturday Snuday(o. m.)	.do	do	do	Last hour, lecture on maps	not completed. Do.
1			¹ Inspection of barracks.		

War Department Document No. 657. Field Artillery Training, Enlisted, 1917. Weeks 1-4 of Field Artillery Training.

After the fourth week of training, the Soldiers were divided into three groups based on their skills and capabilities: drivers, cannoneers, and special details. Drivers' training focused on mounted instruction, cannoneers' training focused on artillery instruction, and special details focused on the training specific for their jobs. Specialist instruction was available for the following jobs or duties:

- Orientation, reconnaissance, and cartography
- Telephone, signaling, and line construction
- Radio
- Duties of scouts and agents
- Liaison
- Care of horses and stable management
- Matériel and ammunition
- Machine gunnery
- Gas defense
- Mechanics
- Carpenters
- Cooks
- Buglers



HORSE DRILL

1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19	50	21	22	273	24	25	26	27	28	29	8
Physical drill.	Salutes and courtesies.	Organication, clothing and	Dismounted instruction.	The pistol, or rifle.	ľ	olectile	Simple cordage.	Constructing emplecements and concealment.	Preliminary exercises of the gun squad.	The cannoneer.	The firing battery.	Individual equipment, rolls	Castrametation.	Anti-gas drill.	The battery mounted, route marches and occupation of positions.	Nomenclature and oare of, horse equipment.	Stables and grooming, care of animals and stables.	The soldler mounted.	The driver.	Subcaliber practice.	Service practice.	Visual algualing.	The service busser.	Instruments, range finding and fire-control.	Entraining, loading and un- loading animals and equip-	TEL BBT	Hygiene, personal, barrack	First-ald.	Lectures.
				I—I		'	<u>-</u> '	<u></u>		c	ANI	NOI	NE:	ER	3.			_					-	_			-	-11]
ixth week. eventh week. lighth week. lenth week. leventh week. welth week. hirteenth week. ourteenth week.	3		. 43 . 43 . 13 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1	(9)		444333333444	1	7		5 5 4 3 3 1	18 13 16 13 10 4 10 12 5	4	2161	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	01	3 6 9 4 8 5			5 5	0 8	24 24					6			
	-	_	_	1			7	1	1	Т	ц П	KL	151	13.		-	7	1	T	 	_		Г	1	1	1	1	7	
lith week. eventh week. lighth week. linth week. leventh week. leventh week. welth week. fourteenth week.	3		. (3 . (3 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1							. 1	5 5	3		1111111	81	3 6 9 4 8 5 5 5	777777777777777777777777777777777777777	10 7 4 3	10 10 8 8 5		24			4					
Particle Particle		<u> </u>	Ť																										
lyth week. eventh week. lightb week. Inth week. leventh week. leventh week. welfth week. fourteenth week. lighteenth week.	3		1		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •									1 1 1 1 1	• 1	. 22	4 4	10 7 4 3 1		8	2		544421211	5 4 4 8 1 3	1		15 12		
 Lecture on vis Four hours ins Includes subje 	uni per ets een ld da da	tion 2, 5 th vie ting	noll o in o, au weel nelu a fe mar	Fo d 6 ks, dec w s	an uri inc l w	d sei h w lusiv ith i vice i	rvi eel re, ins	sub true inds	pur ject tion , if p	pose 1 sh uncorac in si	ould der i tical	l be l an ble,	giv d 4 lor 13,	on i unt inst	n com il prof ructio and 28	necti leien n of	t. cann for c	one iriv	era :	and	1 51	ecia	al đ	eta!	ls sub	ject :	18. i 1 8.		

227

War Department Document No. 657. Field Artillery Training, Enlisted, 1917. Weeks 5-16 of field artillery training.

RECEPTION

The 156th Depot Brigade welcomed recruits to Camp Jackson. While at the depot brigade, Soldiers received their uniforms and equipment, and they completed the paperwork required for insurance and initial records.



GETTING MEASURED FOR BOOTS 83d Division, 2d Depot, Le Manns Sarthe, France. October 7, 1918



TRAINING AT THE DEPOT BRIGADE

Camp Sherman, Ohio, 1917

National Archives



TYPHOID INNOCULATION



DENTAL EXAMINATION
Camp Devens, Massachusetts



CLOTHING ISSUE

American Soldiers line up to get new clothing from the quartermaster.



CUTTING HAIR AT THE CAMP 166th Field Hospital, Baccarat, France, May 15, 1918



INNOCULATIONS
Soldiers line up at Camp Jackson for their innoculations.



GAS HOUSE Soldiers enter the "Gas House", which simulates battlefield conditions, to prepare them for the effects of gas warfare and the use of gas masks, 1917.

INDIVIDUAL SKILLS

During the first four weeks of training, Soldiers become familiar with basic Soldiering skills such as drill and ceremony, first aid, signaling, and the use of gas masks.



LECTURING ON MILITARY TACTICS



WIG WAG



GAS MASK TRAINING 366th Infantry Regiment



SEMAPHORE SIGNALLING Camp Jackson, South Carolina



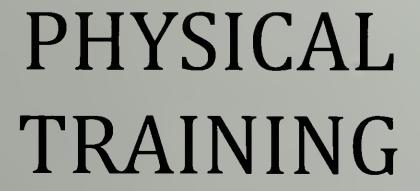
PITCHING TENTS



INSPECTIONS Camp Kearny, California, December 1917



LOTS OF SPORT Camp Jackson, South Carolina



The Army incorporated games and singing into physical training.



SINGING CLASS
Camp Jackson, South Carolina



WHEEL BARROW RACE Camp Jackson, South Carolina



OFFICERS THROWING MEDICINE BALL Camp Jackson, South Carolina



BOXING Camp Jackson, South Carolina



MORNING EXERCISE Camp Jackson, South Carolina



CALISTHENICS Camp Jackson, South Carolina



Y. M. C. A. WAR ACTIVITIES, CAMP JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA Part of Soldier Attendance at Boxing Match, August 16-18, 1918



SCHOOL OF THE BAYONET



National Archives



BAYONETS



Class of officers practicing the short point stab.

National Archiv

BAYONET FIGHTING INSTRUCTION BY AN ENGLISH SERGEANT MAJOR Camp Dick, Texas



National Archives

RECRUITS PRACTICE BAYONET DRILLS
Camp Upton, New York



NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

DIVISION BAYONET RUN Camp Sevier, South Carolina



RIFLE INSPECTION Camp Jackson, South Carolina



DRILLING
Camp Jackson, South Carolina

RIFLE MARKSMANSHIP

Due to a rifle shortage in 1917 and 1918, U.S. Soldiers trained on a variety of weapons, including the M1903 Springfield, the M1917 Enfield, the M1898 Krag-Jorgensen, the Russian Mosin-Nagant, and the Canadian Ross rifles.



EXPLAINING THE MECHANISM OF A U.S. ARMY RIFLE



100 YARD RIFLE PITS Camp Sevier, South Carolina



LOADING AND FIRING DRILLS, COMPANY L, 118TH INFANTRY Camp Sevier, South Carolina, 1918



300 YARD RIFLE PITS
Camp Sevier, South Carolina



NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
TARGET BUTTS
Rifle Range, Camp Sevier, South Carolina

AUTOMATIC WEAPONS

Soldiers trained with the M1917 Browning machine gun, the M1918 Browning automatic rifle, and the M1914 Lewis automatic machine gun.



Army Heritage and Education M1917 BROWNING MACHINE GUN, 1917



A MACHINE GUN TEAM

Army Heritage and Education Center



M1917 BROWNING MACHINE GUN, 1918



MACHINE GUN TROOP IN ACTION



BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE Camp Jackson, South Carolina, 1918



LEWIS MACHINE GUN Camp Jackson, South Carolina, 1918



M1917 BROWNING MACHINE GUN Camp Jackson, South Carolina, 1918



CAMP MEADE, MARYLAND, 1918

National Archives

FIELD TRAINING

Soldiers trained in both open concept warfare and in trench warfare manuevers.



NC Department of Natural and Cultural Resource
PRACTICE TRENCHES

Camp Sevier, South Carolina



FIELD KITCHEN May 27, 1918, South Carolina



81ST DIVISION IN THE FIELD May 1918, South Carolina



CHARGING IN A SHAM BATTLE



ON A HIKE Camp Jackson, South Carolina

FIELD ARTILLERY

On April 27, 1918, Camp Jackson transitioned into a Field Artillery Training Center with three major components: a field artillery replacement depot, a field artillery brigade firing center, and specialists' training schools. The Field Artillery Replacement Depot opened at Camp Jackson on May 8, 1918, and its purpose was to furnish replacements of officers and enlisted men to organized field artillery units in the United States and overseas. The field artillery brigade firing center was authorized at Camp Jackson on May 23, 1918, and its primary objective was to provide artillery brigades with advanced instruction on tactical maneuvers and firing.

Replacement Depot

The replacement depot was organized into six brigades of three training regiments each, for a total of eighteen training regiments. Upon arrival at a depot, recruits were classified according to individual qualifications and assigned to a light or heavy training regiment or to the specialists' brigade. At the replacement depot, the Soldiers learned basic soldiering skills, horsemanship, and how to care for and use field artillery equipment. Although the training schedule contemplated a 72-day training period, no class ever completed more than 48 days, owing to the urgent demand for replacements.



U.S. BATTERY OF 4.7 INCH GUNS



OBSERVATION BALLOON Camp Jackson, South Carolina, 1918

Brigade Firing Center

At the brigade firing centers, artillery brigades of approximately 4,700 Soldiers received instruction in tactical maneuvers and firing. Soldiers received three months of training, divided into five general periods of instruction. During the first five weeks, Soldiers received elementary instruction in the School of the Soldier, military courtesies, and physical training. Once a sufficient level of discipline had been established, Soldiers graduated to more advanced training in brigade-level tactics.

- (1) During Week 1, the brigade arrived at the camp and readied itself for instruction. The Soldiers got settled, drew equipment, and received training memorandum, schedules, and instructional pamphlets. Instructors were assigned.
- (2) The second period of brigade training consisted of a four weeks' course of general and specialist instruction. Soldiers received a refresher course on military basics, including School of the Soldier, drill and ceremony, and physical training. During this period there was no firing.
- (3) The third period of brigade training, covering Weeks 6-8, introduced field artillery firing. Soldiers continued receiving instruction in general and specialist subjects but with daily firing. One battery in each battalion was sent to the ranges, every day for firing practice, while the other batteries remained in the artillery park in the cantonment area for drills. Each battery in the artillery park was assigned a supervising officer, and all other battalion officers reported to the ranges for instruction in the conduct of fire.
- (4) During weeks 9 and 10, Soldiers were introduced to general instruction in battalion-level tactical problems, with and without firing.
- (5) The last period of training consisted of two-and-a-half weeks of regimental- and brigade-level problem solving, with firing. Soldiers studied the complete occupation and organization of a sector by a brigade, including the organization and placement of the firing lines and the coordination and supply of rations, ammunition, and matériel. General instruction was provided in the preparations necessary for an attack, for an advance, for retirement to a secondary position, and for relief. These exercises called for complete organization of fire and program of fire, day and night, including barrages, counter offensive preparation, harassing, interdiction fire, etc., and the use of aerial observation for adjustment of fire.



THREE-INCH FIELD PIECE PREPARED FOR ACTION Camp Jackson, South Carolina, 1918



CAMP SEVIER, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1918

REFERENCES

- 50th Anniversary Histary, 1917-1967: Fart Jackson, Sauth Caralina. United States Army Training Center, Infantry, Calumbia, Sauth Caralina, Navember 11, 1967.
- American Battle Manuments Cammissian. 81st Divisian Summary of Operations in the Warld War. Washington: Gavernment Printing Office, 1944.
- Camp Jacksan and the City of Calumbia, S.C. Calumbia, SC: Blanchard, circa 1920.
- Cauper, William. A Diary of the First Few Manths of the Warld War, 1917, Sauth Caraliniana Library, University of Sauth Caralina.
- Cauper, William. Campletian Repart of Camp Jackson, Calumbia, S.C. January 17, 1918. Basic Cambat Training Museum, Fart Jackson.
- Crawder, E. H. Secand Repart of the Pravast Marshal General ta the Secretary of War on the Operations of the Selective Service System to December 20, 1918. Washington: Gavernment Printing Office, 1919.
- Crawell, Benedict. America's Munitians, 1917-1918: Repart af Benedict Crawell, the Assistant Secretary af War, Directar af Munitians. Washingtan: Gavernment Printing Office, 1919.
- Deckard, Percy Edward. List af Officers who Served with the 371st Infantry and Headquarters 186th Infantry Brigade during the Warld War and also My Experience in the Warld War with Memairs of France and Service in the Medical Detachment of 371st Infantry. Allegany, NY: The Allegany Citizen, 1929.
- Fartescue, Majar Granville. "Training the New Armies af Liberty: Camp Lee, Virginia's Hame far the Natianal Army," Natianal Geographic 32 (Navember December 1917).
- Gratelueschen, Mark Ethan. "The AEF Way af War: The American Army and Cambat in the First Warld War." PhD. diss., Texas A&M University, 2003.
- Heywaad, Chester D. Negra Cambat Traaps in the Warld War: The Stary of the 371st Infantry. New Yark: Negra Universities Press, 1969, Reprint. Massachusetts: Cammanwealth Press, 1928.

- Histary af Ca. F, 118th Infantry (Hamptan Guards) 30th Divisian. Spartanburg, SC: Band & White Printers, 1919.
- Jahnsan, Clarence Waltan. *The Histary af the 321st Infantry with a Brief Histarical Sketch af the 81st Divisian.*Calumbia, SC: R. L. Bryan Campany, 1919.
- Jahnsan, Dauglas Valentine, II. "A few 'squads left' and aff ta France: Training the American Army in the United States far Warld War I." PhD. diss., Temple University, 1980.
- Kreidberg, Marvin A. and Henry, Mertan G. *Histary af Military Mabilizatian in the United States Army, 1775-1945.*Washingtan: Gavernment Printing Office, 1984.
- Order af Battle af the United States Land Farces in the Warld War, val. 1, American Expeditionary Farces: General Headquarters, Armies, Army Carps, Services af Supply, Separate Farces. (CMH Pub 23-1). 1988. Reprint, Washington: Gavernment Printing Office, 1937.
- Order af Battle af the United States Land Farces in the Warld War, val. 2, American Expeditionary Farces: Divisions (CMH Pub 23-2). 1988. Reprint, Washington: Gavernment Printing Office, 1931.
- Order af Battle af the United States Land Farces in the Warld War, val. 3, part 1, Zane af the Interiar: Organizatian and Activities af the War Department. (CMH Pub 23-3). 1988. Reprint, Washingtan: Gavernment Printing Office, 1949.
- Order af Battle af the United States Land Farces in the Warld War, val. 3, part 2, Zane af the Interiar: Territarial Departments, Tactical Divisians Organized in 1918, Pasts, Camps, and Statians. (CMH Pub 23-4). 1988. Reprint, Washingtan: Gavernment Printing Office, 1937.
- Order af Battle af the United States Land Farces in the Warld War, val. 3, part 3, Zane af the Interiar: Directary af Traaps. (CMH Pub 23-5). 1988. Reprint, Washington: Gavernment Printing Office, 1949.
- Patts, Ewell C., ed. A Brief Histary af the First Carps Artillery Park, 1918-1919, 1919.
- Rainey, James W. "The Questianable Training af the AEF in Warld War I." Parameters: Jaurnal af the U.S. Army War Callege 22 (Winter 1992-93).

- Report of Constructing Quartermoster, Comp Jackson South Carolino. February 22, 1918 April 1, 1919. Basic Combat Training Museum, Fort Jackson.
- Stewart, Richard W., ed. "Prologue: The War in Europe, 1914-1917." The United States Army in a Global Era, 1917-2003. *American Military History*, vol. 2. Washington DC: Center of Military History, United States Army, 2005.
- Showalter, William Joseph. "America's New Soldier Cities: The Geographical and Historical Environment of the National Army Cantonments and National Guard Camps." Notional Geographic 32 (November-December 1917).
- Smith, Steven D. and Zeidler, James A. A Historic Context for the African American Military Experience. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1998.
- Snow, Major General William J. Report of Field Artillery, Report of the Secretory of War, United Stotes War Department, Annual Report, 1918-1919. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1920.
- Souvenir of Comp Jockson. Columbia, SC: Sargeant Photo, 1917.
- Stewart, Richard W., ed. "Prologue: The War in Europe, 1914-1917." *The United Stotes Army in a Globol Ero, 1917-2003. American Military History,* vol. 2. Washington DC: Center of Military History, United States Army, 2005.
- The State. Columbia, South Carolina, 1891-Current.
- Trench and Comp. Published under Auspices of National War Work Council, Y.M.C.A. The Stote edition for Camp Jackson, Columbia, SC, October 1917 October 1918.
- United States Army, Corps of Engineers, 306th Regiment.

 Roster and History, 306th Regiment of Engineers and 306th

 Engineer Train. Columbia, SC: The State Printers, 1919.
- United States Army, Ordnance Department. *The Field Artillery Journal*. Washington: United States Field Artillery Association, 1911-2007.
- United States Army, Ordnance Department. *Hondbook of Ordnance Dota*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918.
- United States War Department. Document No. 394. Infantry

- *Drill Regulations*, United States Army, 1911. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911.
- United States War Department. *Document No. 442. Smoll Arms Firing Monual, 1913.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1917.
- United States War Department. *Document No. 475. Field Service Regulations, 1914.* New York: Army and Navy Journal, 1916.
- United States War Department. *Document No. 538.*Provisional Drill ond Service Regulotions for Field Artillery
 (Horse ond Light), vol. 1. Washington: Government
 Printing Office, 1917.
- United States War Department. *Document No. 656. Infantry Troining.* Prepared at the Army War College. August 1917.
- United States War Department. *Document No. 657. Field Artillery Troining, Enlisted.* Prepared at the Army War College, August 1917.
- United States War Department. General Orders No. 95, July 18, 1917. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1917.
- United States War Department. General Orders No. 177, August 27, 1907. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1907.
- United States War Department. *The Official Record of the United Stotes' Port in the Greot Wor.* Prepared Under the instructions of the Secretary of War. Washington: Issued by authority, 1920.





FLARE



UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
The Birth of Camp Jackson, Nati
D 101.2:J 13/2
3 1262 20096838 5